

WISER, NOT LESS
STATE SPENDING,
IS RECOMMENDEDVirginia Institute Group
Agrees on Most Prac-
ticable Economy MoveUNITS CONSOLIDATION
SEEN AS ONE METHODPlacing Competent Men in
Office Is Declared Para-
mount Requirement

By a Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 20.—Wiser spending, rather than less spending, was emphasized as a solution for the problem of mounting costs of government in the conclusions reached after a fortnight's discussion by the Institute of Public Affairs round table on taxation headed by Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner.

Outlining three outstanding needs in public administration, Mr. Graves recommended three major reforms to meet them, as follows: Reorganization and consolidation of governmental units; installation of cost accounting, central purchasing, and similar modern business methods; and the placing of competent men in public office.

During its two weeks of deliberations, which came to a close today, this group came to a general agreement that the cost of governmental activities of all units is mounting and will continue to increase; that public welfare and the demands of a growing and prosperous nation, particularly in the matter of good roads and education, justifies increased costs; and that the "burden of taxation," which for all units of government amounts to \$11,000,000,000 a year, while greatly in need of a more equitable redistribution, is not, in proportion to the national income of \$90,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 a year, excessive.

Economy Need Recognized

Despite this consensus that in view of the needs and demands of the growing and wealthy nation there is little, if any, prospect for an early letting up in the mounting of governmental expenditures, there was evidenced an equally strong sentiment that some form of economy in the administration of public business is greatly needed.

To this view, Mr. Graves, a tax authority, and a public official of important responsibilities in his state for many years, responded with a group of concrete suggestions, which in his own words constituted a program "for effecting economies in the use of the tax dollar." It was significant, that Mr. Graves in his plan did not stress curtailment of expenditures, but emphasized economy; not so much "fewer" dollars as improvement in the "use" of dollars. Or, as he expressed it in elaborating his views, "increasing the efficiency, modernizing the conduct of public business."

This fact, in view of the widespread discussion of mounting governmental expenditures, is of deep interest. It recalled at the recent Governors' conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., although most of the state executives declared the constant upward trend of outlay for public purposes, not one had a program for actually reducing the outlay. Many told of "economies in the use of the tax dollar" they had instituted, and the large sums in some instances that had been saved, but even these governors admitted that the total of expenditures had increased during their "economy administration."

Limits Exceeded
Several told of having set a definite limit for total appropriations, but admitted that this maximum had ex-

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Outdoor Theater
Employs Vast Sets

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—The municipal outdoor theater where opera is staged the summer through is almost a job for a building contractor.

The sky is the limit. Where indoor theaters roll down a drop to depict a building, imitation houses, walls and rocks are built on the vast outdoor stage, which is 120 feet wide and 90 feet deep. Scenic castles and cathedrals 40 feet high often are erected. Even a river which courses behind the stage was used for one scene.

In another opera the patrons saw a horse and carriage approaching at a distance of 170 feet from the apron of the stage. The effect was obtained by extending the stage to a bridge over the river.

More than 9000 seats are provided for the audience on a hill stretching away from the stage.

STEADY GROWTH
IN CO-OPERATIVE
WORK PREDICTEDFuture of Agricultural
Movement "What We Make
It," Says Dr. Nourse

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 20 (Special)

"The future of agricultural co-operation in the United States will be just what we elect to make it," declared Dr. E. G. Nourse of the United States Department of Agriculture in his address on "The Future of Co-operation in the United States," which brought to a close the first New England School and Institute of Co-operative Marketing, held during the last four days at Connecticut Agricultural College.

"For myself," he said, "I believe we shall move steadily forward."

"An enormous amount of good foundation work in co-operative marketing has been done," continued Dr. Nourse, "and we have invaluable lessons of long and extensive experimentation to guide us. The task of applying and adapting these to the needs of the future has been formulated and demonstrated. Now the question becomes: how well will local leadership take up and carry through the task of applying and adapting these to the needs of the future?"

Future Will Be Bright
"If these local leaders are wise and patient, resourceful, open-minded and yet tenaciously devoted to the underlying philosophy of co-operation, the future will be bright. Under such leadership there is no reason why co-operative agricultural enterprise should not take its place in the world of business affairs—in the world of 'big business' indeed—fully comparable to the position occupied by corporate development in the field of manufacturing, transportation, finance and trade. If the leaders and rank and file prove stubborn, doctrinaire, overbearing, easily discouraged by reverses or disposed to worship the past instead of carving the future, then the outlook for co-operative marketing is bad. The possibilities of co-operation as a great organizing force in agriculture will be largely unrealized."

"We have two great advantages today as compared with the past, even the recent past of 10 years ago. First is the fact that the legal status of co-operation has been quite adequately established. Second, agencies of research, analysis and—with reasonable limits—standardization of business practice have been set up, both within and without the co-operative associations themselves which establish a continuing process of scientific attack and progressive solution of the current problems of co-operation."

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America's Policy in Caribbean
Both Criticized and DefendedProfessor Shepherd Says, "We Have Set Our Hands to
Imperialistic Plow and We Cannot Turn
Back If We Would"

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 20.—"In the Caribbean area we have set our hands to the imperialistic plow, and we cannot turn back if we would."

This was the pronouncement, made as it seemed, almost unwillingly by Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University, opening a discussion at the Institute of Politics on the policy of the United States toward Central America. The ensuing debate brought forth criticism by Arthur Ruhl, New York Herald Tribune correspondent of American "career diplomats" in that area, and a defense of American policy in Nicaragua by Commander J. F. Shafter, United States war college, Washington.

Scanning American relations with Caribbean countries, Professor Shepherd declared that anyone making a careful survey of the circumstances under which, during the last 30 years, the career of expansion into the Caribbean has progressed, "cannot in fairness deny that about our conduct there was nothing deliberate or malevolent."

Liberty or Prosperity
The whole question resolves itself, said Professor Shepherd, into which after all, is the better thing for Caribbean humanity: To enjoy backwardness, and liberty assured from within, or prosperity, and restraint imposed from without?

"There are many American citizens," he said, "who do not rejoice in the thought that the politics and economics of the stronger should take precedence over the national liberty and the individual freedom of the weaker. Somehow these American citizens cannot reconcile themselves to the spectacle of American marines and sailors being ordered to shoot down Dominicans, Haitians and Nicaraguans who had done us no harm or wished us no harm and who asked simply to be let alone."

Professor Shepherd said it was increasingly plain that as the interests of the United States continue to outward trend the likelihood of the eventual absorption of the Central American powers increases.

Mr. Ruhl criticized those among the younger "career men," in the American diplomatic service who look with aversion upon service in Central America and seek avenues of escape to European assignments.

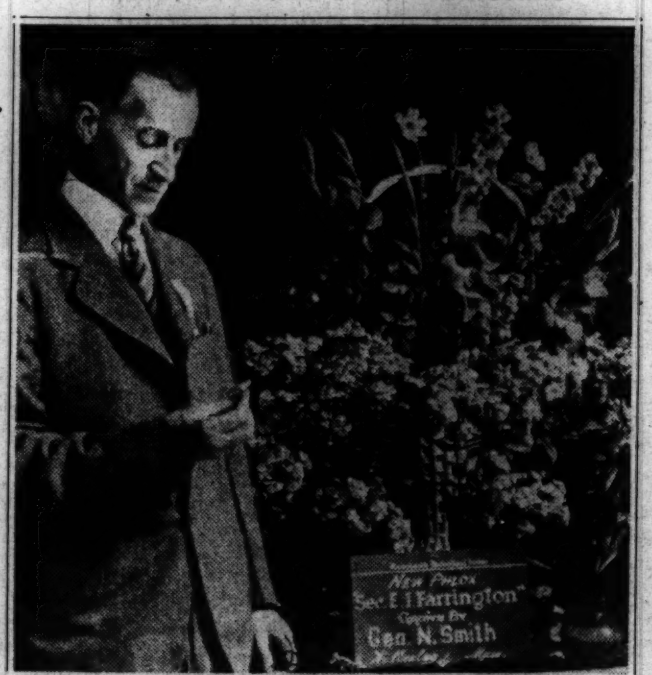
A Fourth Secretary's Duties
"What does a fourth secretary actually do in such a place as London or Paris?" he asked. "He is a kind of super clerk and occasionally a sort of social secretary to the ambassador's wife."

In contrast to this, in Central America the secretary, when his chief goes away, becomes chargé d'affaires and really has a chance to do something. He urged that the young men who have not the time to see this should be removed from the service. Mr. Ruhl agreed that American policy in Central America has not been "hostile or malign," but he declared America's policies have sometimes been inept and its manners "astounding." He ridiculed the idea of Bolshevism in Central America and said the unrest there is caused by other reasons.

Nile A. Olsen, assistant chief, Bureau of Agriculture Economics in the Department of Agriculture, cleared in the round table on agriculture that it is very doubtful whether the United States is justified in engaging in vast reclamation projects to increase America's available land. He declared that there is certainly no economic justification for reclaiming swamp and other lands in humid sections of the country when such lands probably cannot compete with lands now in use.

Less Cultivation Sought
Coming from an official of a government department, this unusual testimony attracted considerable interest at the conference. Mr. Olsen's view was that inasmuch as the chief farm difficulty is a surplus of crops, it is disadvantageous to the farmers as a whole to bring more land under cultivation. The present problem, he said, is not how to increase, but how

Admires His Floral Namesake



Secretary of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Views the Phlox Grown by George N. Smith of Wellesley and Named for Mr. Farrington.

SOCIETIES JOIN
IN FREE PUBLIC
GLADIOLI SHOWNew England and Massa-
chusetts Groups Achieve
Floral Success

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The superb standard of cultivation to which the gladioli, well known and much grown in England in 1910, but little known from a practical standpoint in the United States, has grown, was graphically illustrated in the annual merged exhibition of the New England Gladioli Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened free to the public today in the exhibition hall at the Hotel Marlborough.

With the exception of some excellent, but modest showings of phlox, and a special exhibition of Campanula isophylla, together with the usual fruit and vegetable classes, all the exhibition halls are used for displays of gladioli. To vary the usual backgrounds of blue green evergreen, the emerald of young oak leaves has been liberally employed to provide a contrast for the lighter jade of the flower foliage itself.

Shows New Flak Mussolini
The large showings in the upper exhibition hall were by Jelle Ruhl, Concord; Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H.; George N. Smith, Wellesley; and William E. Clark, Sharon.

Mr. Clark who is president of the New England Gladioli Society has been a member of the South African varieties. Besides these, his new pink Benito Mussolini, the beautiful yellow prima donna and Ethlyn which is commonly counted the finest of all the oranges, make a most excellent and significant display.

Although Mr. Smith's gladioli are of exceptional quality and beauty, unusual interest centered today in his showing of Secretary E. I. Farrington phlox, an originator brought forth last year and named in honor of the secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The major exhibit of Jelle Ruhl occupies the platform of the upper exhibition hall and is a shrewd and distinguished arrangement of the exquisite clear lemon "squirrels," whose name is doubtless taken from the similarity of its tonal color to the exquisite yellow rose souvenir de Gladioli Perpet, and the new Vivian Mae Wilson a handsome and symmetrical salmon pink of great size and splendor.

\$100-a-Bulb Class Represented
Seabrook Nurseries occupy one wall of the upper hall with a comprehensive showing of all the conventional varieties and a number of new examples. The beautiful, almost legendary, orchid, a blue of utmost delicacy in form which originated in California, is perhaps the most spectacular individual in this showing. It is one of the comparatively few in the \$100-a-bulb class.

Pearl of California, a new, wonderfully strong pink, the exquisite lavender mauve, its color reminiscent of the lilac silks of a lady of Colonial New England, the remarkable salmon Aida de Poy, and the two similar yet quite dissimilar purples, Kirshoff's violet and Kirshoff's violet, the striking orange, sunset fire, are all notable in this collection.

There is the perfect new white Miss Helen Willis and excellent Nancy Hanks, a peach-red carrying from six to eight blooms open at once, perfect in placement and destined probably to become an unusually popular commercial variety. White butterfly is one of the finest among the white primulas type. In this room there is also a small but very excellent showing of pom-pom dahlias by Will Rounds of Lowell.

The large exhibition hall is occu-

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"Outlaws" Converted
to Fish Protection

By the Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—The wild north shore of Lake Superior, who have plied their trade since the Indians a century ago, have surrendered. Hereafter they will fish as the law dictates.

The poachers once believed that Lake Superior contained an inexhaustible supply of fish. But the hauls have been lean in late years and finally the fishers have determined to join the State in seeking to preserve that which has been their livelihood for years.

Now they themselves are warring on illicit fishermen. State officials were quick to accept the co-operation, for enforcement of laws against poaching always had been difficult in the wild country.

Will "Bomb" Liner With Mail Bag



Lieut. Clarence H. Schildhauser, Naval Pilot Who Will Attempt to Drop Pouch of Letters on Leviathan's Deck 500 Miles Off Shore on Her Way to Europe

Gooseberry Pie Ceremony
Traced Back to Robin Hood

Mansfield, Mass., Joins Mansfield, England, in Perpetuating Tradition of Famous Adventurer's Fondness for This Pastry Over All Other Delicacies

MANFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special)—This afternoon, on the steps of the Town Hall, William Plattner, town manager of Mansfield, stepped forward from a group of town officers to supervise the "cutting" of the gooseberry pie sent him as a token of good will from the town of Mansfield, Eng., to the town of Mansfield, Mass., by Mayor D. M. Malby.

For 700 years, ever since Robin Hood roamed Sherwood Forest, which is within the borders of Mansfield, Mass., the town of Mansfield, Eng., has been a part of the town's annual observance of its anniversary. Why was it a gooseberry pie? Because the 700-year-old legend is that of all the delicacies liked by Robin Hood his first preference was for gooseberry pie. And, since Robin Hood and the adventures of his adventurous band have a high place in the history of Mansfield, Eng., that of all the delicacies liked by Robin Hood his first preference was for gooseberry pie.

None More Persistent
Of all the legends that have surrounded the career of Robin Hood none has been more persistent, in the neighborhood of its occurrence, than the legend of the gooseberry pie. When Mansfield, Mass., celebrated the 150th anniversary of its settlement two years ago this coming week, correspondence that had passed between Mr. Plattner and Mayor Malby was read. A bond has been established between the towns, of mutual good will and interest and it was decided between the two that Mansfield, Mass., could best understand the ancient tradition of the gooseberry pie sent by Mayor Malby to be "cut" publicly and divided among the townsfolk.

Accordingly some days ago the 20-pound pie arrived, accompanied by a message which Mr. Plattner read today. Part of the message had to do with the ceremony of cutting and eating the pie. And it contained an express stipulation that the example of old Mansfield be followed in the provision of pieces of the pie for the children because Robin Hood belonged in a degree to the children, though his deeds were by no means limited to their influence to them.

The pie was fetched to the scene by Miss Mary F. Halliday, who was "Miss Mansfield" in the celebration two years ago, and Miss Jeanie F. Copeland, who has been influential in establishing the correspondence and good will between the two towns. Lenore E. Allen, past commander of Mansfield Post, 193, A. L., acted as town crier, making the rounds of the principal sections of the town earlier

W. J. A.
Interview
Mrs. ELLA A. BOOLE
President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
MONDAY
in a Full Page Feature

Linking of Anti-Liquor Efforts
Throughout World Is ReportedCanadian Speakers at League Conference Declare Need
Is for Abolishment of Dominion Licensing of
Brewers and Distillers

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 20 (Special)—The World League Against Alcoholism in the eight years since its organization at Washington, D. C., in June of 1919, has carried its activities into practically every country in the world, according to a report submitted to the congress of the World League here by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, O., its general secretary. The league, he said, has opened permanent offices in Toronto, Oslo, Mexico City, London, Tartu and Lausanne and plans to open offices in Egypt and South America. "The entire world is alive and alert on the question of the abolition of alcoholism and tremendous

strides in that direction are being made," said Dr. Cherrington's report. "The mission of the World League Against Alcoholism consists in efforts to ascertain and give the public the truth about alcoholism, the liquor problem and methods of suppression. In this work it endeavors to co-operate with existing welfare agencies in those countries where temperance sentiment is not expressed by organized temperance movements."

European Speakers
Reports of progress in the fight for temperance reform in some countries of the Old World were made at today's session. Among the speakers were Alexis Bjorkman, member of the Upper House in the Swedish Parliament; Duncan MacLennan of Glasgow, honorary secretary of the Scottish Temperance Alliance; Miss Gracie L. Houlder, Australian temperance worker; the Rev. D. N. McLachlan of Toronto, general secretary of Social Service and Evangelism of the United Church of Canada; and Lars Larsen-Ledet of Denmark, international officer of the Good Templars.

Difficulties of prohibition in Canada were attributed to the same cause by Mr. McLachlan and the Rev. W. W. Park, educational secretary of the Prohibition Federation of Canada, in addresses before the league congress. This stumbling

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AVIATOR READY
TO DELIVER MAIL
ON LINER'S DECKNaval Seaplane to Leave
Squantum for Leviathan
500 Miles Off Boston

A naval seaplane carrying mail will attempt to drop bags of mail on the decks of the steamship Leviathan 500 miles out on the Atlantic tomorrow morning, in an effort to reduce the time of transportation of European mail from the United States to a new minimum.

The experiment will be carried out under the auspices of the Post Office Department, the Navy, and the United States Shipping Board, and supervised by Lieut. Clarence H. Schildhauser, naval pilot, who will attempt to drop the mail bags on the deck of the Leviathan in an airplane to carry the mail ashore.

The Leviathan left New York on her voyage this afternoon. Mail for European cities, collected after she leaves, will be assembled and 100 pounds of it will be shipped to Boston by the Gilt Edge Express, a fast train leaving the Grand Central Station in New York at 5:30 p. m. Of this 100 pounds, 60 will consist of mail addressed to individuals, and 40 will be business matter.

When the express arrives in Boston at 10:52 p. m., Joseph J. Nolan, superintendent of transportation of the Boston post office, will take the mail bags and hurry them to the Squantum airport, transferring their contents into four 25-pound bags.

Lieut. Clarence H. Schildhauser, flying a plane provided by the United States Shipping Board, will arrive over the Leviathan about sunrise, and circling low, will drop the mail pouches on the decks of the ship, according to present plans. The experiment is expected to indicate to post office officials the feasibility of establishing a special service for important foreign mail. Overcoming mail ships by airplane and delivering it is expected to cut down the transatlantic service time by at least 24 hours.

GROTTO ASSOCIATION
OPENS ITS CONVENTION

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—Between 2000 and 2500 prophets of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm came to this city this afternoon and evening from cities in New England, New York State and New Jersey, to attend the eighth annual convention and field day of the Inter-grotto Association of New England.

At the annual convention ceremonial in the Pyramid Mosque 147 neophytes were shown the mysteries. A midnight Broadway show was presented at the mosque.

The program for today includes the annual inter-grotto parade, in which approximately 6400 prophets will march, a barbecue, the annual inter-grotto band contests and patrol contests for the New England grotto championships, an athletic meet, and in the evening a mardi gras, in which 14 bands and 5000 or more prophets will participate.

"SECRETARY OF AIR"
URGED BY '40 AND EIGHT'

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—Resolutions urging a separate "air service" as a co-ordinate branch of the national defense, with a "secretary of air" of cabinet rank, were adopted by the grand vulture of Connecticut of the "40 and eight" at its annual meeting here yesterday. Emil F. Shaal of New Britain was chosen grand chef de gare. Today the first gold star flower garden in Connecticut was formally dedicated in Elmwood Park to the memory of Gold Star mothers of the State.

FEDERAL BOARD
TO INVESTIGATE
LIVING COSTSFacts and Data of Value to
Business and Industry
Are AssuredFAIR PRACTICES
AND PRICES URGEDThree Definite Modes of Quot-
ing and Charging Prices
Are to Be Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The much-discussed "high cost of living" is to be investigated by the Federal Trade Commission.

Three definite modes of quoting and charging prices with reference to locality of the purchaser will be studied and reported on by the economic staff of the commission. Three such systems of price-fixing are mentioned by the commission as (1) the delivered price method, (2) the factory base method, and (3) the basing point method.

Numerous companies who distribute their products in various states of the Union are quoting prices in which no allowance is made for difference in transportation costs in widely separated markets. This is called the delivered price method. Other distributors employ the policy of quoting uniform prices at the factory, with freight charges added according to the locality of the consumer.

This is termed the factory base method. Still others follow the practice of adding to the market prices at a certain basing point the freight charges from that point to the locality of the consumer. This is the basing point method. Facts and data of value to business and industry are expected to result from the commission's inquiry and the study of competitive conditions, it is hoped, will develop new and constructive measures for obtaining greater efficiency and economy. The report also will form a basis for determining fair practices.

Some Interesting Examples
Three years ago the commission completed the "Pittsburgh plus" case, which illustrates concretely certain methods in price fixing. The large steel corporation involved was ordered to cease and desist from its "Pittsburgh plus" practice. It Pittsburgh will add its products to the Pittsburgh district at factory prices but the same class of customers outside that district was charged, in addition to the Pittsburgh price at the factory, the freight charges from Pittsburgh to the outside point. But fabricators or manufacturers located in Chicago, who bought products from the same steel corporation's Chicago factory had to pay the Pittsburgh factory price plus the freight from factory to locality of the purchaser.

As an example of the delivered price method, the factory may be in Baltimore but a customer in Washington, forty miles away, will pay the same price for goods delivered as will a customer in Los Angeles, 3000 miles distant. The company maintains its delivered price by charging each customer enough to remunerate itself in the total receipts for losses sustained through long freight shipments. Broadly speaking, the Washington man pays the freight for the Los Angeles customer.

FRANCO-GERMAN
TREATY WELCOMED
BY CENTRAL EUROPE

Permanent Step Seen Toward
Economic Stability of
Continent

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—All central Europe welcomes the new Franco-German commercial treaty as a permanent step toward the economic stability of Europe, calling it a practical expression of the Locarno spirit and the logical outcome of the pools and other combinations between these states during the last few years. The pact is cited as an example to all smaller European states of how to settle their customs and foreign trade problems. To Austria the agreement is important in view of the fact that Germany is its great export market and new revision of the Austro-French commercial agreement is essential in the near future.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY
DISCOVERED IN GREECE

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (AP)—A conspiracy to overthrow the Government and reinstate General Pangalos, the former dictator, has been discovered, it was stated today. Thirty leaders, including two officers, were arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—An Athens dispatch to the Westminster Gazette, says that 40 non-commissioned officers of the Athens garrison have been arrested on a charge of being members of a Panzallist League for the overthrow of the Government.

FEDERAL COURT STAY IS SOUGHT IN SACCO CASE

Records Are Sent to Complete Brief for Filing in Washington

Soon after word was received that Judge James M. Morton Jr., of the United States District Court had declined to allow a petition of habeas corpus or to grant a stay of sentence, Arthur D. Hill, chief counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, departed for Beverly Farms to appeal to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court for a stay for the two men. Prior to this action an appeal for a further respite had been sent to Governor Fuller.

Referring to the dispatch received from Washington that Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, had been unable to file the papers for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Musmanno had "delivered" the papers, and that copies of the records needed to bring the brief to such form that it could be properly filed had been sent to Washington.

"Not Race for Time"
Mr. Hill had stated earlier in the day that he would await word from Mr. Musmanno that the petition for the writ of certiorari had been filed before seeing Justice Holmes, but upon hearing that it could not be filed because incomplete, he obtained as many of the necessary records as possible, mailed them, and departed for Beverly Farms.

The appeal for a further respite mailed to Governor Fuller by Mr. Hill last night follows:
"In the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, I have sent to Washington for filing with the Supreme Court of the United States writs of certiorari in order to bring the cases before that tribunal. I have also ordered copies of the necessary records. Under these circumstances, I respectfully request that a further respite may be granted the defendants in order that the cases may be dealt with by the Supreme Court of the United States. I may add that I regret being obliged to make this further application to you and I propose taking what steps are possible to secure an order for a stay from some United States Court. In view, however, of the shortness of time, it is not certain that it will be possible for us to do this, and for that reason I feel constrained to make this application to you. I do not feel that the matter ought to rest in a race for time. Our petitions for certiorari were sent to the Supreme Court at Washington at the earliest possible moment subsequent to our receiving word of the adverse decision of the cases by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth and every possible step has been and will be taken by me to expedite the cases to a final conclusion."

Mr. Hill reported that Elias Field, another of the Sacco-Vanzetti counsel, presented the petition for a writ of habeas corpus and stay of sentence to Judge Morton in Fall River this morning, but that the judge dismissed it, entered a final order to that effect, and declined to allow an appeal from this order. Mr. Hill said the papers will be brought back to Boston and filed in the United States District Court.

Picketers Are Arrested
When asked whether Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court would be approached for a stay of sentence for the two men during the pendency of the writ of certiorari, Mr. Hill said the proper man to approach is the Justice of the circuit in which the matter came up, which is Justice Holmes. Mr. Hill intimated, however, that if Justice Holmes could not be found, that Justice Brandeis would be approached.

Soon after Mr. Hill and his party departed for Beverly Farms, picketers once more took up their stand in front of the State House. Although there were only 14 of them when the march was first started the line was slowly growing when the police received orders to arrest them. There was no disorder. Every picketer went quietly with the policeman who formed them that they were under arrest and removed the placard from their hands. They were arrested and the crowd dispersed within 20 minutes of the time the march was first started.

An appeal was sent out yesterday, signed by 17 prominent persons of New York, Washington and Boston, asking responsible persons who believe in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti to wire to Governor Fuller,

asking for commutation of sentence or stay of execution until all doubts concerning the case can be settled. Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols has revoked permits for speaking in public places tomorrow. This was done, he said, because of the disturbances that have occurred on the last two Sundays. Eighteen permits will be involved.

Actual rebuilding has begun on the house of Lewis McHardy of Milton, the Sacco-Vanzetti juror, which was damaged by a dynamite explosion. Work and material are being donated. The emergency committee of 15 appointed to raise the fund for the rebuilding has announced the receipt of an anonymous check for \$500 from a citizen of New York City.

Petitions Are Delivered; Filing Waits on Arrival of Records in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti were unable to file a petition for review of their conviction in the Supreme Court today because the papers presented were held to be not in satisfactory form, no records of the case being presented.

Michael A. Musmanno, acting for the condemned men, was at the office of the clerk of court when it opened this morning at 9 o'clock. It quickly developed that his papers were not in proper form.

He left the papers he had brought with him, which included two petitions, one to bring up for review the case as developed before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and the other for a review of the action of the Superior Court. He also left at the clerk's office filing fees for the two cases and promised that the records in both would be here early next week. The cases cannot be filed until the records are presented.

In the petition asking a review of the final action of the Superior Court of Massachusetts the two condemned men asserted that the judgment against them was entered in violation of the guaranty of due process of law under the fourth amendment to the Constitution in that the proceedings which resulted in their conviction and the refusal of a new trial were in the hands of Judge Thayer who was prejudiced against them and their counsel.

In the petition for a review of the action taken by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts substantially the same grounds were covered, the petition in addition asserting that the refusal of the State Supreme Court to issue a writ of error denied the right of appeal from the findings and rulings of a judge "so biased and prejudiced against your petitioners that he was incapable of acting as a judge in the true sense."

SOCIETIES GIVE GLADIOLI SHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

pled by the entries in competitive classes for awards by the New England Gladioli Society. The wall-showing of A. L. Stephen of Waban is a conspicuous record of the magnificent degree of cultural beauty at which the gladioli have arrived. Aside from his display entry of a bewilderingly beautiful showing of Mrs. Leon Douglas, showy, subtly veined, coral roses, Mrs. Stephen's collection is a general showing, in which the beautiful purple Duchess of York, the lemon marmouren, which is described as a cream sport of Jennie Lee; Mrs. Arthur Meeker, dark mantles of blue and elegance; Madame Monnet Sully, white with deep scarlet throat; Annie Laurie, frail, fluted pink and a new seedling, Geisha Girl, rose-speckled lemon, are important.

For the island exhibit there is one by Paul E. Dutilleul of Newville, Mass., in which small vases of arion and white butterfly are set as fitting for the taller vases of conventional specimens, such as purple glory, crescent green and the lovely gold. Across the hall is the island showing of R. B. Laphorn of Bridgewater, its central theme a tall basket of the dark red purple glory.

Show New England Seedlings
North River Farms at Marshfield; Albert Lehan, Mansfield; Mrs. M. E. Romney, West Warwick, R. I.; Harold P. Gurney, Whitman; George H. Stearns, Sharon; Ethel Shepley, Mansfield; and Peter Robertson, Lexington, all have island showings, and special exhibits of seedlings of New England origin are made by C. W. Brown, Ashland; Eugene Fletcher, Sharon; William E. Clark, Sharon. The side exhibition hall for classes is a beautiful exhibit in itself. North River Farms, occupying an upper corner of the large exhibition hall, has chosen a background of an awning-cottage with a dooryard garden, either side of a flagged walk "planted" with beautifully placed spikes.

The fruit and vegetable classes have been placed in the basement exhibition rooms and among the notable entries are those of Hillcrest Gardens at Wellesley, Marion Roby Case, owner; Oakland Farm at Portsmouth, R. I., William H. Vandenberg, owner; and John Donald, Brookline.

The show, to which admission is free, remains open this evening until 9 p. m. and opens at 12 noon tomorrow to remain open until 9 p. m.

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An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Co., 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Discussion Leaders at Williamstown Institute of Politics



Left to Right—Prof. Harold A. Guigley, University of Minnesota, "The Chinese Situation"; Prof. Henry R. Spencer, Ohio State University, "Dictatorship Versus Democracy in Europe"; Prof. John A. Todd, Liverpool Cotton Service; Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Stanford University, "International Debts in Retrospect and Prospect"; Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University, "Foreign Interests and National Self-Determination in Latin America"; Harry A. Garfield, President, Williams College, and Chairman of the Institute; Prof. Walter W. McLaren, Williams College, Secretary of the Institute; Prof. Herbert Heaton, Queens University, Canada, "Problems of the British Commonwealth of Nations Since the War"; Henry A. Wallace, Des Moines, Ia., "An American Agricultural Policy"; Dr. Pierre LeFaville, University of Paris, "Main Contrasts Between the Anglo-Saxon and Continental Systems of Law"; Prof. Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan, "The Philippine Islands: Their Political Status."

DISCUSS POLICY IN CARIBBEAN

(Continued from Page 1)

means, it must rid itself of the four things that make for war—fear, greed, morbid ambition and revenge. Fundamentally, such a change must come about, he said, through the

embodiment of a real charter of peace, Bishop Nicholas declared that so long as they do they will make no headway in abolishing war.

"The West, in word and action," he said, "made the first tentative move in the direction of world peace. World peace is the highest tower in history. But the Occidentals have been trying to build that tower upon sand. Hence the ruins. Let us build it upon the rock. If America or any other Christian country longs for peace, that longing is a most laudable one. But let the pioneers of world peace find their joint with the fear of God, humility, self-restraint and charity."

**OLD HOME DAY SEASON
NOW IN FULL SWING**

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special)—The Old Home Day season in New Hampshire where the quaint practice originated, is now in full swing. Several of the communities have already observed this annual event and many others are adopting it with increasing fervor during the next two weeks. Included in the celebrations yet to come are three bi-centennials. The towns which will observe the 200th anniversary of their founding are Canterbury, Epsom and Bow, each of which is planning elaborate programs to mark the day.

BILL BARS CAPITAL PENALTY
Frank E. Simpson, Malden, through Representative Burt Dewar of Malden, today filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives a bill calling for the abolition of capital punishment in this State.

BILL EXPEDITES TRIALS
Representative Francis X. Coyne, of Dorchester, today filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives a bill to expedite the trial of capital cases.

efforts of individuals being trained for peace rather than for war. Charging Western intellectuals with ignoring Christianity, which he said

LINKING OF WORLD EFFORTS AGAINST LIQUOR IS REPORTED

(Continued from Page 1)

block in the way of a dry Canada, it was said, is a 60-year-old act which provides that all legislation dealing with the manufacture, exportation and transportation of liquors rests with the Dominion Parliament while the retail sale of liquors may be regulated by the provinces. "Eight provinces adopted so-called prohibition," said the Rev. Mr. Peck, "but the people were fooled because they didn't have it and they never can so long as the brewers and distillers are licensed by the Dominion Government and continue to operate in dry provinces. Twenty-eight breweries continued to turn out beer and seven distilleries turned out whisky in dry Ontario."

"The position in Canada is very different from that in the United States," said Mr. McLaughlin, "this Republic, by constitutional amendment, has outlawed the liquor traffic and I may truthfully say that those who look on from the outside are watching with wistful longing for the complete success of the policy inaugurated by the United States."

Education Is Emphasized
"No such constitutional act outlawing the traffic is within measurable distance in Canada," he added. "The distribution of powers between the federal and provincial legislatures forbids any likelihood in the immediate future of securing a federal act excluding all forms of manufacture, importation and sale of liquor within the Dominion of Canada."

Both Canadian leaders declared

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CO-OPERATIVES' GAIN PREDICTED

(Continued from Page 1)

business management, which co-operatives, like other business concerns, must deal with.

"Price policies and functional membership may be mentioned as the two critical factors which are the open issues of co-operation's future. There is a real and definite relation between a permanent, smooth-functioning membership and real co-operative achievement. Only through such participation by growers is the co-operative association put in a position to be a significantly constructive force in the industry."

Study the Needs
"It is futile to study the needs of the market and seek to adjust supplies to them if there is no assurance of orderly, disciplined group action in carrying out the suggestions. I have called them 'suggestions' to soften the effect. Frequently there must be instructions or orders if effective results are to be secured. But we must learn to obey the orders of the co-operative, remembering always they proceed from our own organized group, grow out of a study of our needs of our business, and are designed solely to produce benefits for ourselves."

"The second major issue of co-operative leadership is price policy. Business co-operation aims at higher net return to the producer. Our way of attaining this is through maximum economy and efficiency in handling the products. This creates no great issue; consumer, trader, producer, everybody is gratified at any gain that can be made by eliminating waste, improving handling methods, devising shorter cuts to market. But the other way in which co-operatives seek to improve the growers' return is by a direct effect on the market price. This in itself is an entirely legitimate effect, but the co-operative which embarks upon such a course must do so with full understanding of what it is doing and must accept responsibility for the results, indirect as well as direct, of the price policy which it adopts."

"A good price almost always encourages production and discourages consumption. The raisin growers had a severe taste of this and the lemon growers, and others have all been caught in the same boat. I have heard one enthusiastic leader in the co-operative movement declare that

that the great objective of the dry forces of the Dominion is to secure a revision of the laws which would place in the hands of the provinces control of manufacture and transportation as well as retail sales.

Corra Frances Stoddard, of Boston, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, stressed the importance of education in the battle against alcoholism. "Ever since this fight was started," she said, "the major part of the organized effort has come through the use of education in turning the lights of truth and good will upon the human mind, that too often is barred tightly against progress by tradition, prejudice, custom and selfishness. For this reason the public school teacher stands at the very heart of the anti-alcohol movement. He can be of greater assistance than any other agency in bringing success to our cause."

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Workers Find Rare Coins Under Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

One guess is as good as another as to how three old coins, two cents and a half dollar, found their way, beneath the floor of an old building in Holyoke Street, Cambridge, the property of the Porcellian Club and now being demolished.

The building, computed to have been 200 years old, was in the rear of old Mather Hall. The Porcellian Club now occupies a clubhouse facing on Massachusetts Avenue at the corner of Holyoke Street. And a new Mather Hall is nearing completion at the corner of Holyoke and Mt. Auburn Streets.

When Jacob Schindler, foreman of the wrecking company, investigated the dusky regions under one of the floors he may have been thinking it was a pity to tear up floors of handworn timber but he was certainly not precisely expecting to find money. One of the cents is more than a century old and the other dates clearly from 1807. A little later one of his workmen, James Russo, found a half-dollar, dated 1823. Although no decision has been made as to their disposition it is not unlikely that Mr. Schindler will turn them over to Harvard's treasury of such items, or that the New England Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities may get them.

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Chicago-Mexico City Air Mail Arrangements Nearly Finished

Contracts Awarded for Connecting Lines in Texas—
Several Northern Units Get Permission to Carry Freight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Air Mail Service is being rapidly developed by the Post Office Department. Plans for a new trunk air mail line between Chicago and Mexico City are near completion, Harry S. New, Postmaster General, announced.

Arrangements have been made with Seth W. Barwise to carry mail between Dallas and Galveston, by way of Houston, and between Dallas and San Antonio. It has also been arranged to extend these services from San Antonio to Laredo.

Actual operation of the services will not begin for several months as it is intended to unite them with the line from Chicago to Dallas. In order to do this airplanes must fly on a night schedule and the work of lighting the airway will not be completed for at least three months.

Extension of the air mail service between Laredo, Tex., and Mexico City has been under consideration by the Mexican Government, which has not yet announced a decision but will probably take up the matter at the International Mail Conference to be held at The Hague on Sept. 1. Meanwhile, the Post Office Department will go ahead with its plan of linking up the United States with Mexico.

The Government has also given permission to a number of the air mail routes to carry freight for the American Express Company. Packages weighing up to 200 pounds, and exceeding \$5000 in value, will be accepted, only explosives and livestock being barred.

The first routes to be opened for express on Sept. 1 will be: The Colonial Air Transport Line between Boston and New York, and the National Air Transport, between New York and Chicago and Dallas; and, shortly afterward, the Boeing Air Transport, Chicago to San Francisco, and the Western Air Express to Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

All of this means more rapid transportation of express than has ever before been achieved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—Postmaster-General New looks with disfavor on requests of transoceanic fliers for permission to carry official mail on their flights.

A request by Paul Redfern, who is preparing for a flight from Brunswick, Me., to Brazil, has been denied. Mr. New holds that the small quantity of mail that can be carried and the uncertainty as to time of departure of these ocean flights would make dispatch of mail that means serve no useful purpose.

The flight of the America, commanded by Commander Richard E. Byrd, was sanctioned for dispatch of

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ALLIES DIFFER OVER QUESTION OF EVACUATION

French Willing to Reduce
Force by Only 5000 on
the Rhineland

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A decision regarding the precise figure to which the occupational troops in the Rhineland shall be reduced has not yet been taken, since diplomatic correspondence continues between France and England on this subject. Yet the French Cabinet provisionally has adopted the view that the French forces cannot be reduced by more than 5000 men. If the British insist on further withdrawals, then such withdrawal must be at the expense of the British. Expressed bluntly, that is the French reply to British advocacy on behalf of Germany.

The British, however, hold that their own army is already insignificant and cannot be reduced except proportionately as the French army is reduced. The number of men in the Rhineland perpetually changes, but making allowances for fluctuations it is probable that at present 55,000 French and 14,000 British and Belgian soldiers patrol German territory. The British favor a reduction to a maximum of 60,000 while German insists that if evacuation is impossible now, at least the Allies should be brought down to the level of the pre-war German contingents stationed in these regions.

The German demands would mean a reduction of the allies to a total of 50,000 or even fewer, since the Germans later, they say, will be able to evacuate because the officers will refuse to be responsible for their security.

Theoretically there is a technical minimum which if ignored would automatically complete the evacuation of the Rhineland. Evidently such is German calculation and the French authorities would appear definitely opposed to anything involving immediate evacuation. Belgium, which has nearly as many men in the Rhineland as England, is particularly interested in the question, and more anxious than France that a premature step should not be taken. Though a final position has not been taken, it is not likely that there will be any radical change of view on either side.

British Views Stated Regarding Evacuation

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British Government's position in the conversations now proceeding with the Army of Occupation is, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that Germany's grievance should be met by carrying out ungrudgingly the promise made by the Ambassadors Conference in November, 1925, for a "considerable reduction."

The force at present comprises some 60,000 men, of whom approximately 55,000 are French, 7000 British and 6000 Belgian. Great Britain is prepared to make the reduction the largest that can be mutually agreed, provided it is proportionate for each nation. This is to maintain the occupation's international character in accordance with the commitments of the Versailles Treaty.

Objection is taken, however, to any arrangement which would render a proportionate reduction greater for Great Britain and Belgium than for France. Thus the proposal for France to recall 5000 and Great Britain and Belgium a similar number between them is unacceptable. Negotiations, however, are proceeding and may last some time.

FISCAL PROGRAM FOR FALL STUDIED

Heavy Liberty Bond Payments
Fall Due in November

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The fiscal program for the remainder of the year, the first units of which must be disposed of by Sept. 1, is being studied by the Treasury Department, according to Ogden L. Mills, acting secretary.

During September approximately \$300,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness will mature and must be refunded or retired on Sept. 15. On this date the third quarter's income taxes also are due.

In November and December, operations will be of more than normal magnitude. One of these is the calling of both types of second Liberty Bonds for payment in November. It is estimated by Mr. Mills that there will be about \$1,200,000,000 of these bonds outstanding.

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ing on Sept. 1 and a small decrease may be expected in that figure before interest ceases on Nov. 20, as the Treasury has been buying these bonds in the market. In December a series of certificates on indebtedness amounting to about \$350,000,000 and about \$100,000,000 in War Savings certificates will mature.

FASCIST EDITOR EXPELLED PARTY

Journalists' Controversy in
Rome Severely Suppressed
by Secretary-General

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, Aug. 20.—A serious journalistic controversy broke out several months ago between Emilio Settemelli, co-editor of the Fascist newspaper Impero, and Telesio Interlandi, the editor of another Fascist journal, Tevere, in the course of which bitter mutual accusations were made. While neither of the controversialists in this quarrel was a figure of national importance, the quarrel had a certain significance, for while Signor Settemelli represented a journal which favored violence, Signor Interlandi regarded the present intellectual clash which lately began as a gain in ground for the Fascist ranks.

Other Fascists were dragged into the controversy, which was abruptly stopped by the Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, who ordered a strict inquiry into the whole matter of dispute. The conclusion of the inquiry has now been published. It shows a marked victory for the Fascist Intellectuals. Signor Settemelli has been expelled from the Fascist Party "for grave and repeated acts of indiscipline." The newspaper Impero is no longer recognized as an organ of the Fascist federations—a step which probably will lead to its suppression—while Signor Interlandi has been only reprimanded.

This decision is important since it marks the defeat of those persons hitherto favoring an intransigent policy and shows Fascism gradually throwing overboard those who persist in an attitude no longer necessary after the Fascists have been so long in power.

JUGOSLAVIA MAKES PACT WITH RUMANIA

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

BELGRADE, Aug. 20.—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Marinkovitch, announces the completion of an agreement between Yugoslavia and Rumania regarding the treatment of minorities, the protocol having been already signed by the Rumanian Minister at Belgrade.

Jugoslavia's delegation to Germany, he said, has satisfactorily concluded negotiations for a commercial treaty. Pourparlers between Italy and Yugoslavia regarding outstanding questions, he added, began immediately after the Yugoslav elections.

SEASON IN THE TYROL IS BEST FOR YEARS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Reports from the Austrian Tyrol declare that this season is the best experienced in years. A record number of visitors were recorded, especially in Salzburg where the hotels, empty for the past two years, are now unable to meet the demands for rooms. German visitors, who formerly went to Italy and France, are now in Austria owing to the higher position of the lire and franc. Vienna also is full indicating that recent events here have not affected the tourist traffic.

DETAILS OF SPAIN'S ASSEMBLY ANNOUNCED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

MADRID, Aug. 20.—General Primo de Rivera, the Prime Minister, at a political meeting at Santander, explained a few details of the composition of the proposed Parliament. Besides representatives of the territorial divisions, and functionaries, he said, the Assembly will consist of men "well known for their competence," and members of all political parties. The Prime Minister expressed a desire for impartiality and for a willingness to use all elements of value to the best possible reception of the Parliament.

CONGO FLIGHT PLANNED

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence).—A national committee has just been formed in Belgium with the object of collecting funds for the 1927 flight Brussels to Leopoldville (Congo Free State) and back. The aviators taking part are G. Medaets and J. Verhaegen. King Albert has sent 10,000 francs toward the fund.

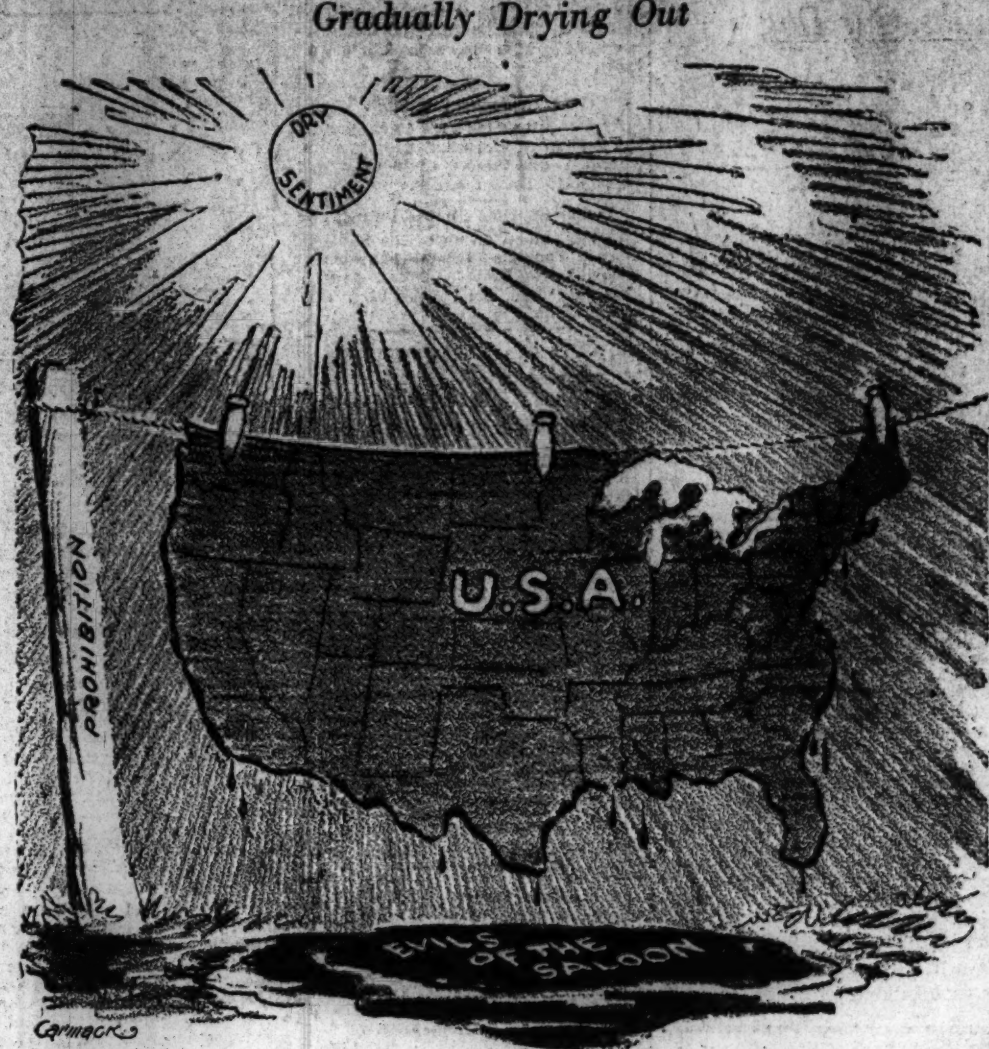
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REVALUATION POLICY IN ITALY BENEFICIAL

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, Aug. 20.—That the revaluation policy has not had the catastrophic result on Italy's export trade as it was feared would be the case

by many, both here and abroad, is evidenced by the returns of Italy's foreign trade during the first six months of this year. Compared with the figures of the corresponding period of last year, there has been an improvement in the trade balance of 1,082,000,000 lire.

The exports only diminished by 5.5 per cent while the imports diminished 16.2 per cent. Governmental financial circles are greatly satisfied with the results and express the hope that when the economic crisis is passed the beneficial effects of the revaluation policy will be better appreciated by the whole country.

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Postal Telegraph from Halifax

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DIVERSITY NOTED WITHIN CHURCH

Report on Unified Christendom
Is Criticized by
Anglican Bishop

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world conferences on faith and order today to all Christians, especially to women and young persons.

Among the more than 450 delegates attending the conference, scarcely one is under middle age, and but seven are women.

"Some of us pioneers in this undertaking have grown old in our search for unity," says a statement adopted as a preamble to the series of six reports on difficult questions which have engaged the conference for the last seventeen days.

"It is to youth that we look to take the torch of unity from our failing hands. We men have carried on too much alone through many years. Women henceforth should be accorded their share of responsibility, and so the whole church will be enabled to do that which no section can hope to perform."

SUSPENSION ASKED OF IRISH MEASURE

Requisition by Dail Eireann
Sent to President

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (AP).—Acting under the constitutional clause providing for a referendum, the Republican and Laborites have sent to William Cosgrave, president of the executive council, a requisition signed by two-fifths of the Dail Eireann, demanding a 90-day suspension of the recently passed electoral law.

The Governor-General, Timothy Healy, therefore, must withhold royal assent to the law for that period, pending a possible referendum. To obtain the referendum, the petitioners must, within the 90 days, obtain the signatures of one-twentieth of the whole electorate.

It is freely predicted, however, that a general election will be held before the expiration of that period. In any event, if the bill finally becomes law, it will not go into effect until next February, by virtue of an amendment accepted by the Government while the measure was pending in the Dail.

The electoral amendment bill would compel all candidates for the Dail Eireann to pledge themselves beforehand to take the oath of allegiance to the King.

MACAO REPORT DENIED BY THE PORTUGUESE

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SIX AIRPLANES SENT TO MARINE FORCE IN CHINA

State Department Warns
Americans to Remain
at Coastal Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Six large amphibian airplanes designed originally for Guam have been diverted to China. It was learned at Marine Corps headquarters here as the question of the right of foreigners to fly their planes without permit over Chinese territory was raised through the seizure of the wings of a British military plane near Shanghai by the Nationalist military authorities. When the six planes, shipped by commercial carriers, reach their destination, the United States will have in China a total air force of 21 military ships.

Whether the air reinforcements will be landed at Shanghai or Tientsin was not announced, but it is presumed that they will be taken to the air field at Hsin Ho, near Tientsin, where the marine expeditionary force has 15 land planes concentrated. It is possible, however, that the six planes will be landed at Shanghai for use along the course of the Yangtze River, or for inland observation flights to points in the Yangtze Valley where American residents may be.

So far the question of whether the American government can employ their air forces for flights over Chinese territory has not arisen, it was explained by officials of the State Department, and consequently no instructions on this subject have been issued. If this question is brought up by the Chinese authorities, its solution will be within the wide discretionary powers of Admiral C. S. Williams, commanding the United States naval forces, or of his successor, Admiral Mark Bristol, who is due in China before Sept. 1.

At the State Department it was further announced today that all American business men and missionaries now in this country who had planned to return to their posts in the interior of China during the early autumn have been warned that the situation does not warrant any change in this Government's policy of keeping all Americans out of the interior and concentrating them at Shanghai and other points along the coast, where they may be protected by the American military and naval forces. This warning was issued on the recommendation of Ferdinand L. Mayer, the American charge d'affaires at Peking, and of various consular officials.

FAIR TO EXHIBIT FRISIAN PRODUCE

Important Agricultural Event
for Leeuwarden

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence).—An agricultural show in commemoration of the 75 years' establishment of the Frisian Agricultural Society, will be held from Sept. 5-10 at Leeuwarden, the capital of the province of Friesland. This exhibition will not only demonstrate what Holland, and especially Friesland, has attained in the way of farming, but it will also testify to the efficiency of the co-operative movement which is very generally in use in the island.

The proficiency reached by the Frisian dairy produce industry is shown by the fact that during the past year an area of about 660,000 acres has produced 2,000,000,000 pounds of butter and 10,000,000 pounds of cheese. The milk production in the same year amounted to 2,000,000,000 pounds.

The development of agriculture has been much influenced by the growth of agricultural associations. A series of these associations has been established, each of which has confined itself to a definite field of labor. All these corporations work together with the general agricultural organization, the Frisian Agricultural Society (Friesche Maatschappij van Landbouw) the oldest in Friesland.

ESTONIA-LATVIA PACT ON TARIFF ADVANCES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The mixed commission whose task is to work out the details for implementing the recent treaty which effected a Customs Union between Estonia and Latvia will hold its second session at Riga on Sept. 1. It is officially announced. The first session was held in Tallinn, Estonia, on July 5 and 6, when it was agreed to simplify customs and transport formalities and to call a conference between the banks of commission of the two countries to settle certain questions concerning banking and currency. The unification of the customs tariff is at present being negotiated, and it is hoped that the preliminaries will be completed in time for at least part of the revised tariff to be accepted at the commission's meeting in Sept. 1. Meanwhile it is hoped to conclude a provisional trade agreement which will carry the two countries on temporarily until the details of the Customs Union have been worked out.

ONTARIO ENTERS WHEAT POOL

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Ontario is the newest Province to enter the fold of the western Canadian wheat pools. J. O. Daley, grain accountant of the Manitoba pool, has just returned from the neighboring Province, where he assisted in the organization of the Ontario grain pool.

While he was engaged on this work, the membership of the Ontario pool jumped from 7500 to 9000, with only a portion of the Province organized. Requests were being received from the unorganized areas for the work to be undertaken there also. Grain pools are now in operation in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

IN THE WAKE OF THE PRESIDENT

EVERY four years the United States elects a President whether it wants to or not. Unlike its European contemporaries, in which the government must stand for re-election at any time and upon any issue against which the opposition can marshal a majority vote of censure, the United States undertakes its elections at regular intervals. While the tenure in office of an American party is not thus conditioned by its strength on an issue under immediate dispute, there is apparently no dearth of public questions which will call for an alignment of popular opinion in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

President Coolidge's succinct announcement of his withdrawal has run the gamut of varied political appraisal, and in the running it has left in its wake an imposing array of embryonic candidacies within the Republican Party among which, to note them alphabetically, are Senator Borah, Vice-President Dawes, Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Hughes, Nicholas Longworth and Frank O. Lowden. On the Democratic side one hears most frequently, to note them no less alphabetically, of William G. McAdoo, E. T. Meredith, Senator James A. Reed and Governors Ritchie and Smith.

With the national conventions still many months in the future, discussion of candidacies remains essentially speculative. But the subject matter of the 1928 campaigns is rapidly taking shape, and these candidates must soon address themselves to the problems which will concern the election of a year to come and which will concern the course of the Nation for many years to come. The United States has before it such compelling issues as the rehabilitation of American agriculture; the restoration of the Mississippi flood lands, and the future control of the river; the proposed consolidation of a vast railroad system; the development of commercial aviation; the disposition of Muscle Shoals and the Boulder Dam project; the adoption of a waterways policy which will compass the St. Lawrence ship route, the Columbia River basin reclamation, and the impounding of the waters of the Rio Grande; the improvement of the personnel and methods of prohibition enforcement; final settlement of the debt question; delayed adjustments of the immigration law; the possible beginning of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua; a well-balanced development of the American Navy; and the continuance of a foreign policy that will both harmonize and help conditions in China, Mexico and Latin America.

THE news which is emanating daily from the Williamstown Institute of Politics presents nothing less than a miniature encyclopedia of the live issues of national and international affairs. To examine this news is to examine a cross-section of the best-informed world opinion. Here, with a brevity which enforces some selection, is a recapitulation day by day from July 28 through Aug. 18, indicating the course which the Institute's discussion is pursuing:

American isolation in world affairs is breaking down, and one of the signs of this changed public sentiment is the spread of gatherings similar to Williamstown.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, July 28.

Viewing the one-man rulers in Russia, Italy, Poland and other smaller nations, Prof. Herbert R. Spencer is concerned lest dictatorship is tending to replace democracy. He sees public apathy toward voting in the United States as a sign of this trend.—July 29.

The national safety of America demands a policy which will result in at least one-fourth of the citizens being farmers; we need a back-to-the-farm movement.—Henry A. Wallace, July 30.

The ties that bind the vast British Empire have been strengthened by the increasing independence bestowed upon the dominions, and while the dominion governments are autonomous, they are unified in ideal and in practice.—Sir Arthur Willert, Aug. 1.

An agricultural and political alliance between the West and the South is likely to be the outcome of the present condition of American farming.—Dr. Charles A. Beard, Aug. 2.

The growth of Christianity and the pressure of economic necessity working on an overcrowded population are basic factors in the new Chinese nationalist movement.—Stanley High and Charles C. Batchelder, respectively, Aug. 3.

Most of us in Ireland prefer to remain in the British Empire. We consider ourselves on a coequal basis with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—Miss Thekla Beere, Aug. 4.

Failure of the naval limitation conference will not impair Anglo-American relations.—Sir Arthur Willert. Perhaps it was a pity that the Geneva Conference seemed so dominated by professional naval men.—Prof. Herbert Hutton, Aug. 5.

Concerning Mexican oil and land laws: When vested rights seriously impair national well-being, they are subject to be changed by national legislation.—Antonio Castro Leal. Foreign oil interests face confiscation in Mexico; rights duly granted are being illegally taken away.—Guy Stevens, Aug. 6.

It is time for the Western powers to cease trying to pick a winner in China, and to hasten compromise among the factions by leaving them all alone.—Prof. Harold S. Quigley, Aug. 8.

Gen. Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines was the best friend and most constructive administrator the islands ever had, and the steadiest single influence in the Far East.—Prof. Ralston Hayden, Aug. 9.

The French debt to the United States should as a matter of justice be reduced a flat \$2,000,000,000.—William T. Hornaday, Aug. 10.

There should be established a new federal farm board and a federal farm council, with wide powers to formulate their own farm remedies that they may meet American agricultural problems as they develop.—Dr. Joseph S. Davis, Aug. 11.

Germany's loss of its colonies constitutes an injustice.—Dr. Peter Reinhold. As to Italy's acquisition of Southern Tyrol, inhabited largely by the Germanic race: If somebody is wrong in this case it is geography and not Italy.—Count Carlo Sforza, Aug. 12.

The high cost of living has not been reduced by Fascism, and a first-class economic conflict would bring down the whole Fascist regime.—Prof. Henry Spencer, Aug. 13.

Europe will not regain its former influence in the Far East if Japan opposes that outcome.—Thomas F. Millard, Aug. 15.

Payment of the war debts by the allied governments is intimately linked with the payment by Germany of its reparations, and the discharge of these obligations is "one of the great lessons of the World War."—Dr. George Winfield Scott, Aug. 16.

An inter-American commission of inquiry and conciliation would be the best machinery to arbitrate the present dispute over the Mexican petroleum and agrarian laws.—Prof. William R. Shepherd, Aug. 17.

Pedro Guevara urged an official joint committee to adjust the relationship between the United States and the Philippines. W. Cameron Forbes believed the Philippines not ready for self-government, and he recommended that an official of cabinet rank administer American overseas possessions.—Aug. 18.

PLEASE stand by while the Radio Editor discusses a timely development in the field of wavelengths and receptivity: It is impossible at this time to estimate the far-reaching influence of the announcement made this week by the Radio Corporation of America that the Atwater Kent company has taken out a license for the manufacture of radio receivers. Radio patents, issued years ago, when radio was little understood, have been the cause of much litigation.

The R. C. A. has purchased so many basic patents that it controls virtually every important device now used in the manufacture of receiving sets. The validity of these patents has been questioned by a large independent field of manufacturers who have therefore gone ahead on the assumption that many of the patents would not hold. The important patents, however, have been in the main sustained by the courts. Up to this spring another interesting angle was the fact that the R. C. A. would not license independent manufacturers and yet they were sued for patent infringement. With the change in policy many of the most important manufacturers took out licenses. There are still a group of independents who feel that these patents are not justified. The maladjust of this group has been the Atwater Kent company, probably the largest manufacturers of receiving sets in the world. With their capitulation the ranks of the independents are greatly diminished.

The Federal Trade Commission has been holding hearings for three years to determine whether the R. C. A. is a monopoly, but nothing has come of this as yet. However, virtually every radio manufacturer is being forced to take out a license, or to face litigation. A minimum royalty total of \$100,000 a year is being required from the licensees, who pay a 7½ per cent royalty. It is a question whether the radio market can absorb the number of sets which will be required if all these independents are to pay the \$100,000 direct from sales. In the meantime there are some independents who say they might as well lose money through litigation as to lose their business due to their inability to meet the \$100,000 minimum royalty requirement.

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Beginning Monday, Treasure Trove—Altman's Art Object Salon filled with exquisite gifts gathered by connoisseurs from all parts of the world—will become a part of the August Sale event.

A not-to-be-missed opportunity to procure small artistic pieces that can be laid aside for future gift giving—objects varying from dainty prizes to lovely treasures, many of which cannot be duplicated, that add the final confirmation of good taste to decorative schemes. An extraordinary event—one that offers a most unusual chance to purchase objects of rare workmanship at appreciably lowered prices.

— TREASURE TROVE—SEVENTH FLOOR —

For the Remaining Days of August At Special Sale Prices

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REDUCED ¼ to ½

A limited number of two-piece suites in attractive designs. Upholstered in hair and down, which insures a resilient softness—covered in brocades, velvets, mohairs and damasks

DINING-ROOM SUITES

REDUCTIONS OF ¼ to ½

Sheraton, French, Spanish, Italian, and Colonial designs—10-piece suites in mahogany, walnut, maple, rosewood or combinations.

\$237.50 to \$3352

SEPARATE SOFAS

Many models, all made to the exacting Altman standards, in a fine selection of fabrics which include mohair, damask, velours

\$205 to \$1300

BEDROOM SUITES

REDUCTIONS OF ¼ to ½

Many 7- and 8-piece suites in mahogany, walnut, maple, oak, rosewood, satinwood or combinations

\$215 to \$4680

ODD FURNITURE

Hall chairs, club chairs, boudoir chairs, small decorative pieces—tables—cabinets—benches—also the entire stock of imports

\$24.75 to \$685

PORCH and SUN-ROOM FURNITURE

All remaining porch and sun-room furniture drastically reduced for immediate clearance. Many fine suites at one-half the original prices.

Prices Now from \$250 to \$762.50

— ALTMAN FURNITURE—SEVENTH FLOOR —

RAILWAY MAIL MEN TO MEET WEEK SEPT. 5

Working Problems, Postal
Policy Bill, Other Issues
to Come Up

More than 21,000 employees of the United States Railway Mail Service will be represented by their official delegates from every section of the United States at the twenty-eighth biennial convention of the National Railway Mail Association, which will convene at the Hotel Statler, Boston, during the week beginning Sept. 5.

A group of prominent statesmen and government officials will have an active part in the speaking and social program, including Postmaster-General Harry S. New, Governor Fuller and practically the entire Massachusetts representation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, who will attend the biennial banquet of the association in the Georgian Room of the Statler Thursday, Sept. 8.

The women's auxiliary of the National Railway Mail Association, which will hold sessions at the same time, will be represented by 49 delegates, 10 of whom will be from the New England district. Mrs. Herbert P. French of Wollaston is national president.

To Discuss Working Conditions

At the executive sessions of the Railway Mail Association's conference it is expected that resolutions calling for various improvements in working conditions and resolves aimed to better the service and tend toward a better relationship between employees and department heads, will be introduced. Important among the problems which the convention will discuss will be the matter of hours of service; a definite standard for a day; better conditions for substitutes; night differential; steel mail cars and postal policy bill.

Labor Day will be given over entirely to a social program. During the day the delegates will be guests on a motor tour to Concord and Lexington, followed by an informal reception at the Statler, and a concert and dance.

The business session of the convention is scheduled to be opened Tuesday morning by Mr. New, followed by addresses of welcome by Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols. Greetings from New England will be extended by Mr. H. H. Moore (R.), Senator from New Hampshire; Porter H. Dale (R.), Senator from Vermont; David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; and Frederick H. Gillette (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Mr. F. F. French, Senator from Rhode Island. Other speakers will include James H. Meade, J. E. O'Connell, Providence (D.), Representative from Rhode Island; J. P. Glynn, Winsted, (R.) Representative from Connecticut; and E. W. Gibson, Island Pond, (R.) Representative from Vermont. The department will be represented by Mr. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Chase C. Gove, chief clerk to the Second Assistant Postmaster General; A. A. Fisher, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and his assistant, E. W. Satterwhite, together with the Superintendent of Service in the New England Division, Mr. F. F. French, and Mr. R. M. Baker, Postmaster of Boston.

Leonard L. Lane, of Chester, Vt., close friend of President Coolidge, is president of the first division of the Railway Mail Association, which will entertain the visiting delegates during their stay in New England. Mr. Lane is a veteran of the Railway Mail Service. When Mr. Coolidge was sworn into office by his father, Col. John Coolidge, in New Plymouth, Vt., home-stayed, Aug. 3, 1923, Mr. Lane journeyed to the Coolidge home and held the kerosene lamp which furnished the only illumination for Colonel Coolidge to read the oath.

War Force to Have Dinner

An interesting feature of the convention will be the biennial dinner of the American Expeditionary Force, postal agency, on Wednesday, Sept. 7. This organization comprises employees of the postal service who served in France in the A. E. F. during the war, as well as those who served in Siberia in the same capacity.

The first members of the postal agency staff went to France in May, 1917, and the last members took their departure from overseas in 1919, occupied area of Germany about a year and a half after the armistice was signed. Although these men served with all-combat divisions they were not actually in the army, although they spent more time in France than any unit of the A. E. F. John Clark of Cincinnati is president of the postal agency and R. Wallace of Boston is the acting secretary-treasurer.

Officers of the association who will preside at the sessions of the convention are: William M. Collins of Washington, president; J. F. Bennett, Allegheny, N. Y., vice-president; Rufus E. Ross, Portland, N. H., secretary, and H. W. Strickland of Washington, industrial secretary. New England delegates include: W. V. Brown, Waltham; L. J. Cooper and W. W. Stone, New York; Conn. H. W. French, Wollaston; Mass., and W. W. Stewart, Brockton.

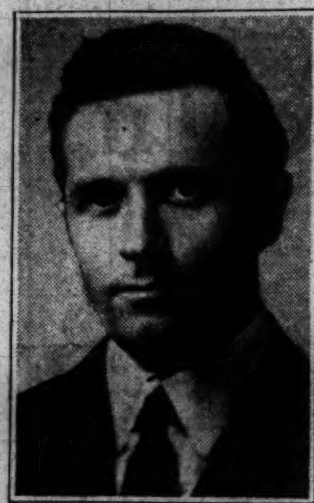
CAPTAIN KENNEY NOW A CHIEF

Capt. John J. Kenney was appointed a district chief in the Boston Fire Department yesterday by Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, with Mayor Nichols' approval. He takes the place vacated through the recent resignation of John F. McMahon. Mayor Nichols, in announcing the appointment said that Lieut. Samuel J. Pope is to be promoted to a captaincy and that James A. Gagan becomes a lieutenant.

SONS OF ITALY MEET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—The Massachusetts Branch of the Sons of Italy in America opened its annual convention in the Mahogany room of the Auditorium at 9 o'clock this morning with more than 100 delegates present. Attorney J. M. Di Silvestro of Philadelphia, supreme president of the order, and Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston, state president, were among the principal speakers.

Railway Mail Editor



HENRY W. STRICKLAND
Industrial Secretary, National Railway Mail Association; Editor, the Railway Mail Office.

Railway Mail Head



WILLIAM M. COLLINS
Washington National President of National Railway Mail Association.

AIR CONFERENCE CALLED SEPT. 30

New England Council Sponsors
Discussion of Aviation
in Industry

A conference for the discussion and promotion of the development of airports, manufacture for the aviation industry, and use of aviation in New England will be held on Sept. 30 in Boston at the Hotel Statler, according to an announcement given out today by the New England Council. Manufacturers' experts on aviation questions, and community agents have been invited by the council, under whose auspices the conference is to be held.

Plans for this meeting were discussed yesterday in the council's offices by a group interested in the development of aviation in New England, and arrangements were made to have experts in the development of aviation in New England at the conference to answer questions pertaining to this development. William P. McCracken, chief of the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce has accepted an invitation from the council to attend.

Among the topics to be discussed will be the financing and physical requirements of airports and their benefit to the community; what New England manufacturers can profitably produce for the aviation industry, and ways of using aviation in New England.

The conference will be held to coincide with the National Show in Boston from Sept. 26 to Oct. 1 in order that those from distant New England points may attend both the conference and the show in one visit to Boston.

Those present at the meeting yesterday who constituted themselves a committee on arrangements for the conference were: F. W. McLanahan, F. W. McLanahan & Son, Lawrence; Richard B. Watrous, Providence; Charles W. Gove, chief clerk to the Second Assistant Postmaster General; J. C. Dickerman, in charge of the Providence Industrial Survey; Gardner Fluke, vice-chairman, Boston Airport and member of Massachusetts special committee on aviation; P. M. Sears, Air Service of New England; Bernard Wiseman, secretary, aviation committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Stacy, Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; Sumner Sewell, traffic manager, Colonial Air Transport, Boston; Carl W. Keniston, Concord, N. H., builder of airports; Willis Thompson, Concord, N. H., Airport Corporation; J. J. Backer, chief engineer, Boston & Maine Railroad; Walton C. Wright, general passenger agent, Boston & Maine Railroad; John D. Haughey, Air Service of New England; Raymond Baldwin, counsel for the Boston Airport and other aviation corporations.

LOWER FARE FOR CHILDREN

Salem, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—At the request of the local city council, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has announced that children under 14 may ride between Town House Square and Salem Willows for 5 cents, instead of the regular 10-cent fare, heretofore in operation. The new rate will not hold good on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and will remain in effect until the opening of schools next month.

PRESS TOUR OF CANADA

HALIFAX, N. S.—Members of the British Newspaper Society Congress, representing many of the leading journals of Great Britain, arrived in St. John, N. B., this morning, from whence they will begin a tour of Canada, and visit nearly every province of Canada. Their itinerary takes them to the Pacific coast, and back to Quebec, the tour lasting until September.

Woodland Camp for City Boys to Aid Americanization Work

Denison House Plans to Establish Permanent Base
on Lake in Billerica Where More Than 50 Youths
Have Enjoyed Outings This Summer

A permanent summer camp for young boys will be erected on the old Jenkins estate near Billerica in time for the opening of the next summer season according to officials of Denison House, 93 Tyler Street. Funds available this season are sufficient only for the maintenance of camping expeditions sheltered in canvas tents from Friday until Monday of each week. Applications have exceeded the accommodations and many of the youngsters desiring to go on a camping trip have had to be content with excursions to the public beaches and the Frog Pond in Boston Common because there was no room for them at camp.

More than 50 Syrian boys from the South Cove District of Boston have been given camping trips into the wooded country since the opening of the Billerica camp, which is one of the diverse plans on the Americanization program of Denison House. Under the leadership of James

Davis, camp master, groups of these boys from 8 to 12 years old leave Denison House each Friday morning for a week-end vacation at the camp. Street cars and buses take the young vacationists to within five miles of the camp, where they are met by neighboring farmers who have offered the use of their automobiles to complete the trip. Under Mr. Davis' direction, the boys pitch their canvas tents. By noon the youngsters are ready for a swim in Winning Lake, which the camp adjoins.

For four days there is a program of swimming, boating, hiking, games and outdoor sports. They learn how to chop wood, build fires, make rafts to float on the lake, and assist with the cooking.

The location, tents and services of a camp master were obtained through efforts of Mrs. Malcolm E. Lang, chairman of the board of directors of Denison House, and Miss Marion Perkins, head worker.

FESTIVAL HELD AT WIGGIN HOME

Annual Event at Quillcote
for Benefit of Old Tory
Hill Meeting House

HOLLIS, Me., Aug. 20 (Special).—Summer tourists from many of the seashore and inland resorts of southern and western Maine mingled today with residents of Hollis, Buxton and neighboring towns in the activities of the annual fête at Quillcote, long the summer home of Kate Douglas Wiggin and now the abiding place of her sister, Nora Archibald.

Members of the Dorcas Society of the century-old Tory Hill Meeting House at Buxton Lower Corner, all of them attired in gowns of olden days, were in general charge of arrangements. Some of them were in charge of the tables of articles of their own handiwork, others served refreshments and a group ushered the visitors through the various rooms of the picturesque house and the famous community barn.

Conspicuous among the attendants were the members of the original cast of "The Old Peabody Pew," first played in the church around which the story was written, and repeated four successive summers under Kate Douglas Wiggin's direction.

The barn, which years ago was converted into a community house, and which has been the scene of many a merry gathering every summer, has its walls decorated with scores of autographed pictures of famous authors, drawings and other interesting exhibits.

Selections by an orchestra and dancing on the lawn were features of the afternoon's entertainment. Miss Smith, the hostess, was kept busy at times autographing books of her authorship, among them her production of last year, "Kate Douglas Wiggin as Her Sister Knew Her," and a recent publication, entitled "Dorcas Doings," an illustrated history of the organization in charge of the day's activities.

The entire proceeds of the day will, as heretofore, be used for the upkeep and maintenance of the old church, after donations have been made to other local churches, the fire companies, Grange and community organizations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ALUMNI ASSEMBLE

Agricultural Branch Graduates Elect Officers

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special).—The second annual meeting of the University of New Hampshire Agricultural Alumni Association was held last evening at the University Commons. A dinner was the feature with 40 alumni in attendance.

The association adopted resolutions favoring the active support of the Mill Tax law as it now stands, recommending the promotion of the grading and standardization of farm products, and pledging itself to active participation in the activities of the Farm Bureau.

Harold R. Ham '20 and Arthur N. Lawrence '23 of Durham were re-elected to the offices of president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Walter P. Tenney, '02 of Chester, N. H., was elected to the newly created office of vice-president.

BILLERICA RATE INCREASED

BILLERICA, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—The board of assessors has announced that the tax rate for 1927 will be \$30 per thousand valuation, an increase of \$2 over last year. The total valuation of the town is \$9,921,794, a gain of \$666,086 over the 1926 valuation. Most of this gain is due to several additional buildings constructed the past year at the Boston & Maine Railroad repair shops.

BUS SERVICE ASSURED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—Motorbus passenger service between Lawrence and Lowell was assured yesterday when Mayor Walter T. Rochefort signed the license authorizing the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to operate the line. The company proposes to start its new schedule in the near future, as permits have been issued in Lawrence, Andover, Tewksbury and Lowell.

FIELD DAY OF DRUM CORPS

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—Fife and drum corps from all over the state assembled for parade this noon at the Whitney Playground for the eleventh annual field day of their state association. The field events are scheduled to start at the playground at 2 o'clock with nearly 50 organizations competing. The Liberty Fife and Drum Corp. of this city is host to the visiting corps.

MORE CHARGES BY MR. GOODWIN

Criticizes East Cambridge
Jurist in Motor Violation Case

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, in a public statement issued yesterday criticizes Judge Robert Walcott of the Cambridge Municipal Court, for not imposing a heavier sentence upon Alexander Commodouls last Thursday and at the same time repiles to the judge's criticism of the Registrar's record in a previous case wherein this same defendant was concerned.

Mr. Goodwin's statement in part follows:

"In passing this sentence, the judge said that this man had been convicted previously in 1926 for carrying a revolver and illegal transportation of liquor, and that although the registrar of motor vehicles had not taken care of him by not giving him a license, he, the judge, would take care of him."

The judge then proceeded to give him the smallest sentence that the law allows, because for the offense for which he was convicted the law requires a jail sentence of not less than 30 days, nor more than two years.

"In looking up my records, I find this man has no license. He was driving on the highways without any authorization from my department, and if Judge Walcott wanted to prosecute him, he should have given him a sentence of two years, because in 30 days, no doubt, he will be out again driving automobiles on the highways."

"The courts on the whole are co-operating with this department, but we still have a few who hate to give violators of the law the proper punishment for their crimes."

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR HYDE PARK

Contracts for the construction of two new schoolhouses in Boston, one a high school, at a total cost of \$1,597,055, were awarded yesterday by Mayor Nichols upon recommendation by the Schoolhouse Commission, to Paul Caputo, the lowest bidder, at \$1,123,550, the contract for the construction of the new Hyde Park High School, was awarded. This structure, which will be erected at Metropolitan and Central avenues, will be built with red brick with limestone trimmings and consist of two stories and a basement.

The contract for building the Horace Mann School, which is to be erected on a site at Kearsage Avenue and Winthrop Street, Roxbury, was awarded to the McGraw-Hill Construction Company for \$439,750 which is \$2373 more than the bid of D. G. McDonald & Co. Mayor Nichols approved the Cummings Company's bid as did Francis E. Slattery, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission, on the ground that the Cummings Company is better equipped to discharge the contract. The Horace Mann School building will be of red brick with limestone trimmings.

CAPT. SWAAB, WAR ACE, TO LAND HERE TODAY

Capt. Jacques M. Swaab, an ace of the twenty-second squadron of the Second Pursuit group which was stationed in the Argonne during the war, is expected to land at the Boston airport this afternoon in an Avro airplane to take on gasoline and oil. He is flying from New York City to Franklin, N. H., according to Capt. Louis E. Boutwell, acting squadron commander of the National Guard in Boston.

"I didn't know there was an Avro still around," Captain Boutwell said. "I had supposed that their manufacture had been discontinued long ago. I understand that they have rebuilt some of the old motors, recently, but since Captain Swaab has telegraphed me to have five gallons of castor oil ready to put into the rotary motor of the Avro, I imagine that his is not one of them."

Wheeler Peak, New Mexico, Found to Be 13,600 Feet

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special Correspondence).—Wheeler Peak has been declared an official government peak. Exact government measurements made recently show that it is the highest point in New Mexico, 13,600 feet above sea level. Its height had previously been estimated at 12,658 feet, and North Truchas Peak was believed to be the highest point in the State. Wheeler Peak, in the Carson forest, now becomes seventh in the list of United States high altitudes.

Stirs Memories of Years That Have Long Since Gone



Old Lee Street in Marblehead, an Etching by Philip Kappel, Winner of the Bijur Prize in Brooklyn Last Year.

Marblehead Painters' Group Opens Fifth Annual Exhibit

Sea Studies and Intimate Pictures of Quaint Corners
in the Old Town Are Features of This Year's
Show Held in American Legion Hall

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—The fifth annual exhibit of the Painters' Group of the Marblehead Arts and Crafts Association opened for members and their friends this afternoon in Legion Hall with 23 of its 32 registered members exhibiting.

On Monday the exhibition will be open to the public, free of charge, and will continue until September 5.

Portraits, etchings, landscapes, sea studies and intimate pictures in oils and water colors of quaint corners in Marblehead feature this year's show.

There are also exhibits by the two sculptor members of the group, J. Selmer-Larsen, whose portraits in bronze of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Macomber are being shown, as well as some pieces of garden sculpture which show the rare imagination which Mr. Larsen brings to this branch of his work; and Miss Florence Benson, a Marblehead girl whose work was exhibited last year for the first time and was then spoken of as "promising." Her entries this year are definitely beyond that. Her latest work, "Little Gipsies," shows two children in the act of exchanging a secret and displays Miss Benson's ability to catch the expression of a thought and fix it indelibly in her clay. Another of her exhibits which is attracting much attention is a colored relief of the Madonna and Child.

The Painters' Group has increased its membership by 10 during the past year. It began with eight members less than six years ago and now with the Craftsman's Guild comprises the Marblehead Arts and Crafts Association which has a membership of over 200.

The exhibition last year had 3000 visitors from all parts of the country, during the two weeks it remained open to the public. The co-operation of Marblehead Post 32 of the American Legion makes it possible, according to members of the association, to hold these exhibits.

WISER, NOT LESS STATE SPENDING

(Continued from Page 1)

ceded that of the previous year. Mr. Graves' proposals offered more far-reaching and concrete suggestions for obtaining economies than those made by the state executives, but that it was economies in management and "use of the tax dollar" rather than a curbing of expenditures was the major theme on which both Mr. Graves and the governors agreed.

In discussing the need of reorganization and consolidation of units and agencies of government, Mr. Graves went so far as to declare that he saw no reason why in some instances state lines could not be done away with. He held that Vermont and New Hampshire, as one example, might well be united under one system of government, greatly reducing costs to the advantage of both states.

Mr. Graves stated that there was a very immediate need for consolidating counties, as well as towns within counties.

Such a system of consolidation if "wisely and expertly carried through," he held, would result in the saving of many millions of dollars annually. This consolidation, he stated, is the most urgent need of the state, and he advocated for agencies within units of government. He declared that in some states, such as Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia, where the state government has been removed, all state expenditures have not decreased, great economies have been effected in the "obtaining more for each tax dollar spent."

Education Costs Justified

Although strongly justifying the vast expenditures for education—25 per cent of the combined tax dollar of the nation—Mr. Graves pointed out that considerable economies could be effected without in any way curtailing educational facilities or their growth. He proposed that schools be consolidated, particularly rural schools, and also that greater care be taken in the admittance of students to high schools and universities. Reform in the curriculums offered by schools was also urged.

The modernizing of methods and apparatus was declared by Mr. Graves to be a particularly urgent need. He stated that he knew from his long public service that in most public offices, the machines and methods used, are obsolete. He also commented on the fact that in many public offices there is not only no disposition to install new equipment that would materially lower operating charges, but there is a distinct hostility to any effort to enforce such modernization.

The greatest waste in public service, Mr. Graves declared, does not come from outright corruption, but from poor service and incompetent officials and their many devices to obtain so-called "legitimate graft," and their inefficiency and extravagance.

The failure to elect or to appoint the best fitted man, Mr. Graves characterized as the greatest source of high public costs.

Less Politics Urged

This minimizing of qualification to give service and emphasizing political needs or utility is as rampant in the Federal Government, Mr. Graves said, as in state and local governments. There is no more "graft" in government, Mr. Graves maintained, than there is in private business.

But governmental administration, he added, lags far behind business and industry in the methods and means of conducting its affairs, and reducing operating costs and obtaining the greatest value for the money spent. The great loss in tax dollars, Mr. Graves said, is due to poor service, both in methods and personnel.

The vital need of the present day in public administration, as he envisioned it, is not so much a curbing of expenditures as obtaining greater returns for the money spent. By this means costs can be materially reduced and the way cleared without curtailing Government service if not for reduced outlays, at least for no marked increases.

Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the Institute, in a statement of his work, declared that the project would be continued next summer. He reported that 2000 had registered and attended the sessions of the institute. It is hoped next year to have as chairman of the State commission on Administration and Finance, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police of Boston, and Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to Governor Fuller, were the official spectators at the exhibition. The public gallery of the old hall was well filled with spectators.

NEW STATE POLICE GIVE EXHIBITION

Shows Results of Training at
Commonwealth Armory

Public exhibition of how men are trained before they become members of the Massachusetts State Police Patrol was given at the Commonwealth Armory by the new probationers in the service who were graduated by the state police school of instruction last Wednesday.

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Brig.-Gen. Albert F. Foote, commissioner of the Department of Public Safety; Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State commission on Administration and Finance; Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police of Boston, and Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to Governor Fuller, were the official spectators at the exhibition. The public gallery of the old hall was well filled with spectators.

The exhibition was given under the direction of General Foote, who was assisted by his staff of the school of instruction. The men were put through traffic signals and physical exercises and in jitsu drills followed. The new men were questioned on the laws of the Commonwealth and other regulations of the Department of Public Safety.

SUNSET SERVICE TO BE FEATURE

Mayflower Society Congress
to Be Opened With
Song and Praise

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—When the eleventh general congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants convenes here Sept. 5 the first event on the program will be a sunset service of song and praise, an expression of thanksgiving for the sturdy present and distinguished history left by the Pilgrims as a legacy to all coming generations. The service, which will be held in the beautiful, natural chapel afforded by Burial Hill, will be conducted by the Rev. Harry St. Clair Hathaway, elder general of the Society.

During the two days of the congress Pilgrim Hall, the Howland House, the Harlow House which is now the headquarters of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society, the Hedge Gardens at 22 Court St., the Bradford House in Kingston and the Memorial Town Hall building will all be kept open for the inspection of visitors, many of them descendants of the families who were the original occupants of the houses.

The dedication of the seat on Coles Hill, placed as a memorial by the Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth, has been set for Sept. 6 in order that many delegates who are also members of the congress may participate in the exercises.

The lovely garden of Mrs. Charles L. Willoughby's home in Winslow Street will be opened to delegates and guests in the afternoon of Sept. 6, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Addison F. Munroe will hold a reception for delegates at the Samoset House. Mr. Munroe is governor-general of the society.

The business session of the board of assistants will be held Sept. 7 at 2 a. m. at the Samoset House and at 10:30 the general business session of the congress will be held at the First Church, Unitarian.

Henry C. Dexter is chairman of the committee on entertainment. Those members include Mrs. Howard Davis, Mrs. George D. Dixon, Mrs. LeRoy M. Ludwig, Mrs. Albert Mallett, Mrs. Herbert C. Wright, Mrs. Charles L. Willoughby, Mrs. Marks D. Batchelder, Frederic W. Bliss and Philip Foster Turner.

MONTREAL BOUND EXCURSIONISTS HELD

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 20 (Special).—More than 200 New York excursionists bound for Montreal were removed from special trains here today by immigration officials. It was found they had no papers to prove their American citizenship. Lack of such papers would prevent their entry to the United States from Canada.

Announcing

VELVET FROCKS

As Paris sponsors them for Fall

\$125 to \$165

Almost every Paris fashion house is showing velvet in one version or another, frequently in printed effects or color combinations. Our new fall assemblage of velvet afternoon and dinner dresses features black velvet interwoven with gold as Agnes sponsors it, or velvet with sheer Georgette yokes beaded and embroidered. All black is extremely popular, or black with blue or rose. These are beautiful one-of-a-kind dresses in one- and two-piece models, some with full, circular skirts, low placed girdles and tiers; others emphasizing the straight, slim silhouette.

Women's sizes on the 4th floor

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

GIRL CHAMPION MOWER A LOSER IN 1927 CONTEST

Miss Helen Bernaby Drops
Title Which Is Won by
Walter Stickney

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 20 (Special).—A mowing contest, in which Miss Helen Bernaby lost the championship to Walter Stickney of Hollis, presentation of a farm pageant, "Pioneers," awarding of prizes in the newspaper contest and several minor events, closed the program of the Farmers' and Home Makers' Week at the University of New Hampshire.

In the mowing contest Mr. Stickney, who has used the scythe for over a half a century, completely upset predictions by beating all other contestants, including Miss Bernaby, who was picked to repeat her feat of last year. Miss Bernaby failed largely because of slow mowing time the quality of her work being good.

Second Prize
Second prize in the contest was awarded to A. E. Strand of Pembroke, while third prize went to Edwin N. Flanders of Warner, N. H. Flanders was the champion of the Hillboro County contest, considered as the "dark horse" of the contest. The prizes were, \$15 for first prize, \$10 for second prize and \$5 for third prize.

A prize of \$10 was awarded to C. H. Thompson of Stratham, N. H., the oldest contestant entered in the contest. George Corson of Durham received a prize of \$5 for being the second oldest. It was estimated that approximately 700 people attended the contest.

The program was produced on the shore of University Pond with a cast of about 50 people. Among its scenes was a picture of the hardships of the old-time pioneer in clearing land, building homes, fighting off wild beasts and learning how to grow the right crops on the locality. Later on a scene was presented showing the introduction of the cast-iron plow and the mowing machine. The outstanding thought of the program was that there is a necessity for pioneers today to meet the new conditions which face the modern farmers in their problem of earning a living.

Newspaper Awards
Prof. Bryson Adams of Cornell University announced the results of his judging the exhibit of weekly newspapers of New Hampshire. The papers were selected for excellence in three fields of newspaper work, on their editorial page, their local news, and their front page makeup and material. Several papers also entered a special class, which was graded according to the material contained in their farm pages.

In Class I, which was local news material, its handling and flavor, first prize was awarded to the Journal Transcript of Franklin, second prize to the Laconia Democrat, and third prize went to the Carroll County Independent of Center Ossipee.

In Class II, which concerned the philosophy, flavor, and makeup of the editorial page, first prize went to the Peterborough Transcript, second prize to the Laconia Democrat, and third prize was awarded to the Coos County Democrat.

The papers entered in Class III, which was judged according to the makeup, material, and news contained on the respective front pages, first prize went to the Laconia Democrat, second prize to the Laconia Democrat, and third prize was won by the Laconia Democrat.

Honors in the special section or farm news work were won by the Laconia Democrat, first prize; the Laconia Democrat second prize, and the Carroll County Independent, third prize.

PRESS ASSOCIATION
OF MAINE CONVENES
Governor Brewster a Speaker
at Annual Dinner

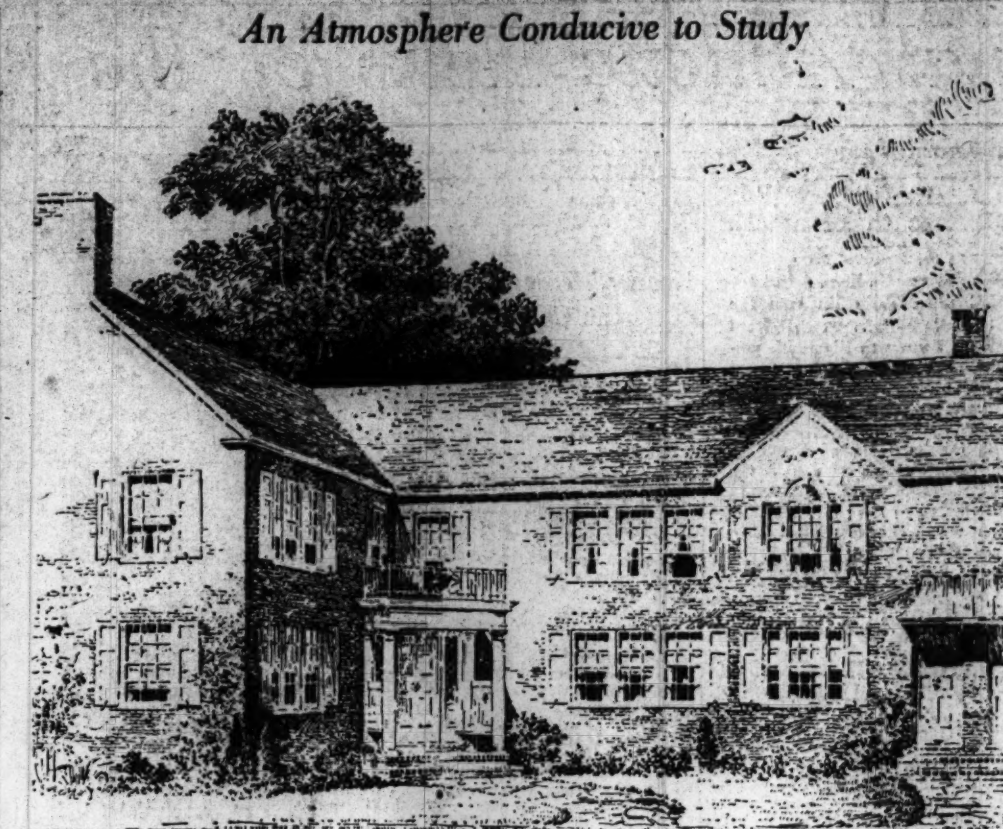
SKOWHEGAN, Me., Aug. 20 (AP).—Members of the Maine Press Association, meeting here for their three days' annual session, held their annual dinner last night, with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, and Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times as speakers.

Governor Brewster in his address announced important changes in the system of administering the game law, and game laws. The State, by action of the Governor and Council, Governor Brewster said, has been divided into four zones—northern, eastern, western, and southern—in which a supervisor will have charge of the warden personnel and activities.

These zones will in turn be divided into three divisions in each zone, with a chief warden in charge. Each division will have from four to eight districts, each supervised by one warden assigned to a definite territory.

Officers were re-elected at the business session earlier in the day as follows: President, Charles F. Mann, Lisbon Falls; vice-president, Samuel Erskine, Damariscotta; secretary-treasurer, O. L. Evans, Dover-Foxcroft.

The individuality of the local editor was the subject of round table discussion.



A Cozy Corner in the Newest Section of Shaler Lane, the Harvard Housing Trust Project.

SHALER LANE HOMES ANSWER NEEDS OF HARVARD STUDENTS

Housing Project for Married Graduate Students and
Instructors Proves Successful—New England Construction and Real Estate Active

An alley between Mt. Auburn and Brattle Streets in Cambridge has been transformed this summer into an exclusive residential community for married graduate students and young instructors of Harvard University. This completes the Shaler Lane development, which will house more than 60 families this fall.

The Harvard Housing Trust, an organization sponsored by Harvard alumni, more than a year ago undertook the problem of providing suitable homes for the 400 married men of the graduate schools in Harvard University who were unable to obtain adequate accommodations within walking distance of the College Yard. As the first step in their project, they purchased a strip of property along what is now Shaler Lane, for \$10,000. Last summer 43 homes were built on either side of this 15-foot lane. Most of the homes were joined together in the two long brick buildings constructed according to the "Prairie School" style.

The plan proved to be so successful that additional land was purchased, and this summer the buildings have been extended to Mt. Auburn Street on the added plot. The new units will be ready for occupancy before the new school term opens in September. Only a few finishing touches in the interior remain to complete them.

Although the homes are built exclusively for married students and instructors, they have been so arranged that they may be turned into ordinary use for the general public in case Harvard University ever provides for married students and instructors and their families.

Real estate men of Greater Boston have manifested a keen interest in the housing plan, which provides a comfortable house with all modern equipment for \$40 or \$50 a month, and permits the investor to earn a fair profit on their investment. By making each apartment cover both floors, the architects have eliminated the necessity for fire escapes and reduced fire-proof material. The layout is so planned that the buildings occupy the least possible space. Only 2½ acres were required for the 43 families which occupied the Shaler Lane units. This has reduced the cost of the land appreciably. Pipeless furnaces in the basement of each home are operated by the tenants with less than four tons of coal each season.

The new section which has just been added to Shaler Lane follows the same design as the units built a year ago. A stairway in each home leads from the living room to the second floor. The buildings are low and have a bungalow appearance. Each family has a fireplace.

Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, who were chosen as architects to design the three communities, have taken special care to lay out the grounds for an artistic landscape.

Building and engineering operations in New England amounted to \$10,404,600 during the week ended Aug. 16, 1927, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. This is nearly \$3,000,000 more than the average for the preceding weeks of 1927.

Following is a comparison of the amount of contracts awarded during the week ended Aug. 16 and corresponding periods during the last 27 years:

1927	\$10,404,600	1916	\$3,824,000
1926	12,474,300	1915	3,841,000
1925	10,245,200	1914	1,990,000
1924	5,686,500	1913	1,973,000
1923	5,171,000	1912	1,973,000

Property at 279 Chestnut Street, West Newton, a new brick house with a two-car garage and 20,000 feet of land, has been sold to H. D. Wiggin. The construction was by W. H. Newcombe, the seller, a Newton builder. The property is valued at \$45,000.

Property at 819 Commonwealth Avenue, a brick house, two-car garage, and 16,000 feet of land has been sold to E. B. Thomas for E. G. Kivell. The estate is valued at \$40,000.

A single frame house with a one-car garage and 7450 square feet of land, valued at \$16,000, has been sold to E. B. Thomas for E. G. Kivell. The estate is valued at \$40,000.

The single frame dwelling at 165 Harvard Street, Newtonville, has been sold for Herbert N. and Ethel C. Odell to Matilda V. Woods. In connection with this transfer F. E. Dempsey has conveyed a single dwelling, two-car garage, and 16,000 feet of land, at 57 Hyde Street, Newton Highlands, to Mr. and Mrs. Odell. The total assessment is \$3700, of which \$1500 is on the land. The purchase price is understood to be well above the assessed valuation.

A \$26,000 first mortgage has just been placed on the store property at 741-743 Beacon Street, Newton Centre, for Arthur Russell. Alvord Brothers were the brokers in all these transactions.

John T. Burns & Sons report the following sales: The Crosby estate at 157 Fuller Street, West Newton Hill, has been sold to Frank M. Wattendorf who will occupy it at once. It consists of a mansion brick home of 10 rooms and three baths, two car brick garage, and 29,430 square feet of land. The house was built by Mr. Crosby and overlooks the Braeburn golf links. It is valued at \$35,000.

A. J. Steffens has sold his brick single Dutch colonial home located at Whittier Road, Newtonville, and a two-car garage, and about 6700 square feet of land. The total value of the property is \$16,000. Dr. B. H. Robinson purchased the home for occupancy.

The 550-acre farm of H. C. Gale at Townshend, Vt., with a large

ward of Brookline, who will make this her permanent residence. The brokers were Cabot, Cabot & Forbes.

A sales and service building will be erected soon on North Beacon and Arthur Streets, Brighton, for the Argonaut Realty Corporation, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick and limestone, first-class construction, one and two stories, 240x96, wing 145x95. Architect, Albert Kahn, Inc. of Detroit.

Bids will be received on Tuesday for the contract to erect a store for the principal industries and by leading industrial cities for a representative pay roll week including or ending nearest the 15th of the month. The report sums up the data obtained as follows:

"A comparison of the returns from the 1025 identical establishments represented in the July and June surveys, shows that the number employed decreased 2.4 per cent, the aggregate payroll decreased 3.6 per cent, while the average weekly earnings per person decreased 1.5 per cent."

"In making the survey the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries for July covering the employment and earnings in representative manufacturing establishments in the State shows that the general curtailment in manufacturing industries has been largely due to vacation schedules and to seasonal inventories. The report on the survey shows that the seasonal decreases in July as compared with June in the number employed and in the aggregate earnings were not nearly as large this year as last year."

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"Only one wage adjustment was reported, a decrease of 5 per cent affecting all of the 159 employees of a woolen and worsted mill. These data relate to 106,460 persons, 75,571, or 70.7 per cent, of whom were males and 26,889, or 25.3 per cent, of whom were females. Of the total amount paid in wages, \$2,714,106, the males received \$2,372,376, 87.7 per cent, and the females \$341,730, or 12.3 per cent. The average weekly earnings of the males were \$28.56, and of the females \$16.43."

"Relatively the greatest change in employment and earnings in the cities occurred in Northampton, in which place two large representative establishments which were operating in June, were closed for vacation and inventory in July. The city showing the greatest improvement was Brockton. In Haverhill, another

leading shoe city, the representative establishments also showed seasonal improvement, as did boot and shoe establishments reporting in Lynn."

"In each of 22 of the 25 cities the majority of those employed were in establishments operating on full-time. Employment was better than 95 per cent normal only in Lynn and Salem."

"Average weekly earnings per person varied more than \$1 in seven cities, the principal changes being an increase of \$2.41 in Haverhill, and decreases of \$3.48 in Northampton and \$2.01 in Taunton."

"The department has derived from the monthly data a series of index numbers of employment, using as a base the average number of wage-earners employed during the five years 1919-1923, as determined by the annual census of manufactures. Certain of the index numbers in this series are presented in table IV."

"For all industries combined, the employment index for July, 1927, was 78.0, as compared with 79.0 for July, 1926, and 78.0 for July, 1925. Nine of the 20 leading industries for which index numbers are presented, show a higher level of employment in July, 1927, than in July one year ago. In rubber goods, tires and tubes, in cotton goods, in rubber footwear and in drying and finishing textiles the index numbers for July, 1927, were much above those for July, 1926 (19.5, 18.1, 14.6 and 13.3 per cent, respectively)."

"According to the report, in data collected on employment and the pay roll in 1025 representative manufacturing establishments in 25 leading industrial cities in Massachusetts, there were 222,158 wage earners employed in July as compared to 227,579 in June. Of the 222,158 last month, 170,873 were on full time and 51,285 on part time. The average weekly earnings for July were \$24.11 as compared with \$24.41 in June. The report goes on to say:

"Why Plants Were Idle
"Of the 1025 establishments covered by this survey, 29 were reported idle during a week reported for, 16 of the 29 being shut down for vacation or inventory purposes and three because of operations having been discontinued. The 29 idle plants were distributed as follows: Boston, seven; Attleboro, Northampton, and Springfield, three each; Worcester, two; Fall River and Fitchburg, one each; and one in each of nine other cities."

"Over time was reported in one or more departments in 20 establishments as follows: Boston, five; Taunton, two; Brockton, Cambridge, Haverhill, New Bedford, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Waltham, and Worcester, one each; and one in each of four other cities."

"The extent of the changes in employment is indicated by the fact that the 10 industries showing increases in employment in July as compared with June added 3265 persons to their pay rolls, 2644 of whom were in boot and shoe establishments. The remaining 29 industries and the miscellaneous group reported a combined loss of 8686 persons."

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PLANTS FOUND IDLE BECAUSE OF VACATIONS OF WORKERS

That and Inventories Said
to Be Cause of General
July Curtailment

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

A Colonial Merchant's Home

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FORTUNATE indeed is Marblehead, Mass., that the finest of her Colonial mansions, built in 1768 at a reputed cost of over £10,000, has survived the political and economic changes since that date, and now is open daily for public enjoyment as the home of the Marblehead Historical Society.

In 1907, 139 years after its erection, this building, which is one of the best existing examples of colonial architecture, was sold under the auctioneer's hammer for \$3500. Prompt action on the part of a group of alert and public-spirited citizens rescued this beautiful structure from the impending fate which threatened to despoil its interior by the removal of its choice architectural details. Now it is the object of loving and intelligent care, housing several thousand objects of historic and artistic value.

A Surprising Coincidence

As it was 139 years after the Lee Mansion was built that the movement for its purchase began, by strange coincidence it was exactly the same length of time before its construction that the first settler came to the rocky land about this harbor. The slow growth of the community thus started on a shore which offered but slight possibilities for farmers, depended naturally at first on their ability as fishermen. Later, as the colonies grew in strength and wealth these seafaring men formed the backbone of a fleet of merchant ships, profitably engaged in following all the then known trade routes of the world.

From this deep harbor, overlooked by rugged hills, sailed scores of swift merchantmen, owned by far-seeing proprietors whose homes in many cases stood on its waterside hills. From their windows they could watch the departure and arrival of their splendid craft, a single cargo of which often represented a goodly fortune.

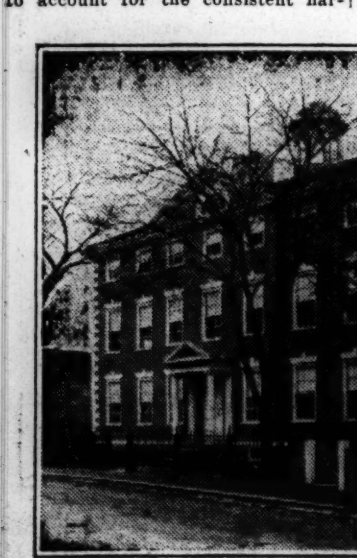
Many names were prominent in this activity which we now look on as the romance of the seas. The leader of these was Col. Jeremiah Lee, who at the height of his prosperity erected this imposing residence, in many ways one of the most interesting in the American colonies. Colonel Lee was more than a great merchant. He was a fearless patriot, friend and associate of John Hancock, Samuel Adams and other leaders in the colonists' stand for right as they saw it.

His Days of Decline and Danger
The hospitable doors and the stately rooms of this home welcomed many prominent guests. Washington was entertained here at lunch on his visit to the town in 1781 and Lafayette stayed here in 1784. In 1804 it passed into the possession of the Marblehead Bank, by whom the first floor rooms were used for over a century for banking purposes, fortunately with only the slightest of changes in any detail.

Thus rapidly sketched is the story of the Col. Jeremiah Lee Mansion of Marblehead, splendid relic of colonial days, a priceless heritage in architecture and associations that attracts thousands of visitors within its doors each year.

Deeply grateful as we are that this building has been preserved for us, perhaps we should not allow ourselves to regret that it now holds nothing personally associated with Colonel and Mrs. Lee, except one of her fans. We get a suggestion of the richness and dignity of the furniture which it once contained through a photograph of several pieces that are now in the possession of a lineal descendant. This shows a set of mahogany side and arm-chairs with claw-and-ball feet and broad backs with pierced splat. A settee belongs to the same set and a serpentine front bureau is of the same style.

Looking at the Interior
Shipmaster Jeremiah Lee brought from England in his own craft the interior finish and, it is said, the framework of this mansion. If so, may we not reasonably infer that the design was the work of English architects? Otherwise it is difficult to account for the consistent harmony and the correct proportions of every detail.



The Col. Jeremiah Lee Mansion at Marblehead, Mass., built in 1768, and now the home of the Marblehead Historical Society.

money and the correct proportions of every detail. Entering the house by way of the heavy 10-paneled front doors we find ourselves in an entrance hall nearly 16 feet in width, with heavy paneled wainscoting of mahogany. The broad stairway is impressive with its elaborate and perfectly preserved balustrade and is effectively set off by the high arched window on the landing. Original wall paper in large panels still hangs where it was placed when George III was but beginning the galling policies that in a few years led to the armed resistance of the Colonists.

A corner of the largest chamber may be seen in another view, its size and richness being realized when one

knows that the fireplace is in the center of one side. Here again the present wall paper is the first that was placed in the room, and its condition is even better than elsewhere in the house.

The Hepplewhite chair with its shield-back is one of a set of six that once came from the John Hancock house in Boston. They are of quite the sort that Colonel Lee might have selected, the period and the quality being wholly in harmony with the date and elegance of his home.

The pier table has a top of dark marble with a shallow incised decoration. Its cabriole legs and Dutch feet mark it as of the Queen Anne type, dating about 1750.

One of our illustrations shows the fireplace and mantel of the banquet hall and a portion of the paneling and cornice which surrounds the room. This is all in pine, and carries the handsomely grained paint which was applied more than a century ago. On either side the hearth stand chairs of the Queen Anne period, not as fine as the furniture of the Chippendale period which undoubtedly originally equipped this room.

An Extensive Colonial Collection
With good taste which is too rarely seen in the houses of historical societies, the collection of nearly 6000 items does not clutter the living rooms of this old home. Instead, it is shown chiefly in easily viewed arrangement on the third floor. Here the public may readily study many classes of articles dating from the earliest colonial times.

Wearing apparel of men, women and children; lace, embroideries, footwear and other details of costumes are thoroughly represented. Jewelry in the many forms; china, glass and earthenware, as well as cooking utensils, in iron, brass, pewter and tin are numerous. Many portraits are found, although those of Colonial and Mrs. Lee by John Singleton Copley appear only as photographs. The originals are in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

While some handicrafts of the tary, executive, judicial and educational, that we are inclined to write about them. It may be enough to mention that within this collection are found many records and articles connected with such men of the eighteenth century as Samuel Bradford, president of Harvard College; Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States; General Charles Lee and John Glover of Revolutionary fame; Commodore Tucker and Manly, Captains Crowninshield and Brimblecom, Lieutenants Cowell and Selman, all conspicuous in the Colonists' activity at the sea.

Many Charms to Marblehead
Could one wish a more profitable and happy subject of study, or more satisfactory method of diversion than spending a few days or weeks becoming familiar with the story of this town, surrounded by so many substantial reminders of the sturdy

characters who helped to form this Nation?

Probably to most of the thousands who visit here during the summer months the quaint and unspoiled charm of the narrow, winding streets lined with ancient houses, and the remarkable beauty of close-by shore and country is sufficient attraction. To others there will be the additional opportunity of making intimate contacts with the life and the time of many eminent characters of America's early history.

To the collector of antiques who loves to follow the devious trails that sometimes lead to a prized discovery, there is interest in the report that within this small town there are 22 "old" shops. They range in size from the "King" Hooper Mansion of many rooms and much dignity, to the simplest of out-of-the-way nooks, where dust and disorder lend their realistic touch.

As a barometer of demand, and consequently of prices, Christie holds undisputed lead. There are no sales at the rooms during August, September, and October, and this, the last sale of the season, was held July 28. The highest price received for any one article was \$40 guineas, a little over \$1200 in American money, paid for a collection of 48 Staffordshire Toby jugs of various models.

Five hundred and eleven dollars was paid for a Sheraton mahogany cabinet with glass doors in the upper part; a drawer in the center forming secretary; four small drawers at the sides and three below, the borders banded and inlaid with satinwood lines.

The growing demand for French furniture was evidenced by the interest shown and the prices realized. Three Louis XV gilt fauteuils slightly carved with flowers, the seats and backs stuffed and covered with flowered cream silk brocade, sold for \$132. A settee, two armchairs, and two side chairs with gilt framework and covered with Aubusson tapestry brought \$300, despite the fact that one leg dropped off from the settee as it was lifted up in sight. These of course are English prices, which are lower than those in America, due to heavy boxing and freight charges.

Tall Clocks Seem Cheap at \$200
More interest was apparent in the bidding on clocks than in anything else, although the prices realized were perhaps not so good. A tall mahogany chiming clock, made by James Nicoll, Edinburgh, with brass dial showing calendar and celestial movements, the top carved with a thistle, brought a little over \$200. The same price was given for another tall clock, this by Klaffen-



The Broad Staircase of the Lee Mansion is imposing in its dignity, beautiful in its details, and rare in its unmarred condition.

berger, Regent Street, in a marquetry case with ormolu borders. A small Louis XV clock by Guérin, Paris, with brass dial, enamel numerals, tulipwood case mounted with ormolu borders, brought \$40; another French clock, 21 inches in length, in the shape of a balloon with an ormolu plinth, \$50; while a cartel clock by Le Rolle realized only \$27.

The lowest price for any article was \$23 for an Italian mirror, 5ft. 6in. high and 5ft. wide, in gilt frame of scroll outline. A magnificent Spanish four-leaf leather screen painted with birds and trees on a gold ground was well worth the \$150 given for it.

Fine Examples at Moderate Prices
A painted white and gold Hepplewhite chair with oval back carved with the Prince of Wales's plumes, which was said to have been given by George III to Sir Arthur Skelley, court librarian, brought \$75. A pair of Chippendale circular mahogany tables with galleries round the tops and having cluster column legs, went at \$245. A pair of Chippendale sconces of gilt wood carved with baskets of flowers, birds, and scrollwork with branches for three lights sold for \$150.

A Dutch mahogany cabinet with doors in the upper part, mounted with panels of looking-glass, a deepening center forming secretary, and six drawers below, brought \$250. A beautiful little cabinet, 28 inches high and 24 wide, entirely overlaid with tortoise shell and inlaid with birds and flowers in engraved mother-of-pearl, produced much spirited bidding which closed at 24 guineas, a little over \$122.

The fact that two very fine Jacobean armchairs with paneled backs, carved with strapwork and medallion heads, were bid in at the prices of \$40 and \$60 emphasizes the fact that more attention is being paid to the pieces of furniture which are not only decorative but also suited to the smaller type of houses of today.

This of course is not true when pieces are being purchased for collections. Big, heavy articles of furniture are meeting with less demand every day.

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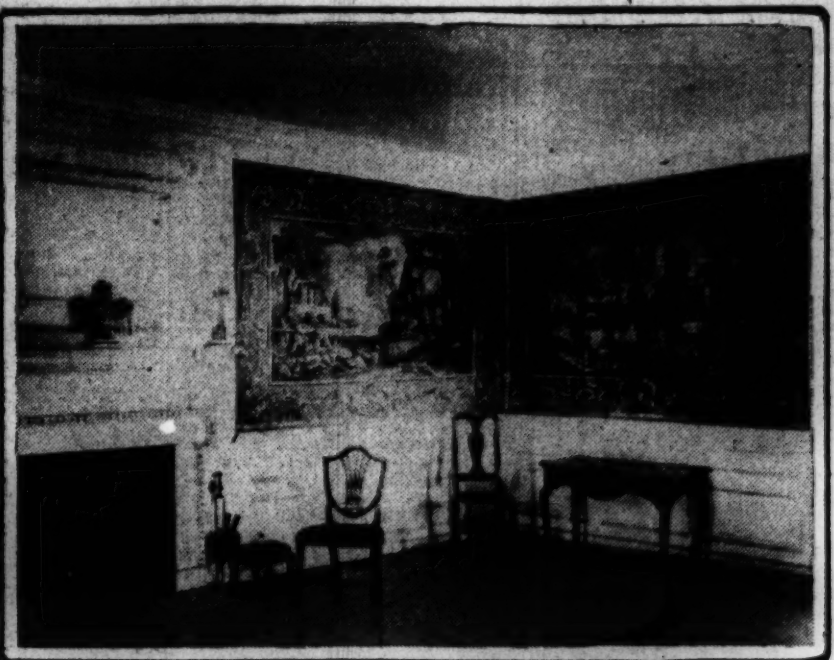
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Known as the State Chamber, this impressive room is situated over the one containing the elaborate maplet shown in the view below.

proceeded, I discovered that a barely perceptible motion of a finger, an uplifted eyebrow, the slightest possible nod of the head and even the mere motion of a cane meant one, two or five guineas.

Dignity and Lack of Noise
The absolute quiet of the room was decidedly impressive. Save for the shifting of feet as the afternoon wore on there was but little other sound from the large number of people, a group composed of collectors, buyers, dealers, "tappers," and a few interested observers like myself.

Scattered here and there among the countless English derbies a familiar American straw hat could be seen. The dignity, quietness, and speed with which the auction proceeded made a decidedly favorable impression. In a little over three hours 200 objects were shown, bid upon, and the sales recorded. An auction at Christie's begins exactly on the moment advertised, and much time is saved by the fact that catalogues may be obtained in advance and the objects viewed on the two days preceding the sale.

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A Chinese Table of About 1725

Special Correspondence
Recent disturbances in China have apparently made little difference in the general interest in all kinds of Celestial furnishings and objects d'art. Antique lacquer, carved or painted, carved ivory and jade statuettes, Ming porcelain and Chinese silks—these retain their attraction, even though the centuries-old civilization which produced them should wholly change in its standards.

One of the charms of Chinese chairs and tables is to be found in their combination of rectangular elevation and plan with a system of decoration which breaks up the outlines into graceful, fluent curves. Notwithstanding their artistic merits, Chinese chairs are uncomfortable unless plentifully padded with loose cushions, and Chinese tables are frequently an inconvenient height. This is owing to the fact that, except where western influence prevails, chairs and tables are not in general use in China; they are intended, not for comfort, but for state and formal occasions. The joss table, designed for the purposes of ceremonial religion, is usually raised above the ground about 3ft. 2in.

It can be very decorative as an occasional or side table, and may be used for the display of Oriental porcelain, or flowers.

A Chinese table recently seen is of a convenient height for western use, though the extreme beauty and delicacy of the inlay make it a wholly decorative piece of furniture. It is a rare example, dating from the early eighteenth century; and it is seen in an appropriate classical environment. Mother-of-pearl and ivory, delicately engraved with the veining of foliage and flowers, are used for the inlay, the pearls of which includes a modification of the so-called Greek fret.

Chinese tables and chairs are sometimes to be had in carved lacquer. Probably the most wonderful example of this kind is the throne of Kien Lung (eighteenth century) in red lacquer with undercoats of yellow and green partially exposed by carving down to them, so those colors play their part in pattern and color-scheme. Originally in the Imperial Hunting Palace at Nan-hai, Kien Lung's throne is now to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

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How Not to Do It

A correspondent writes us directions for refashioning old-time furniture. First, one removed all the paint or varnish by scraping the surface with a sharp knife. Anyone who has seen as many pieces attacked in this manner as the writer has will probably agree with his belief that it is surely the world's worst way to start.

Articles have appeared on this page, making clear that the use of a scraper of any sort is to be avoided except on flat surfaces. There are two reasons for this caution.

First, scraping removes not only the paint but disturbs the original surface of the wood even when the work is done most skillfully. Collectors who are keen for the niceties of the pursuit prize the tool marks often found on turned portions of many pieces.

Second, if the scraping is done in a clumsy manner, as is usually the case, not only is the surface lost, but the delicate curves of the turnings give place to distortions that in some cases look as if they had been whittled out with a knife instead of turned on a lathe.

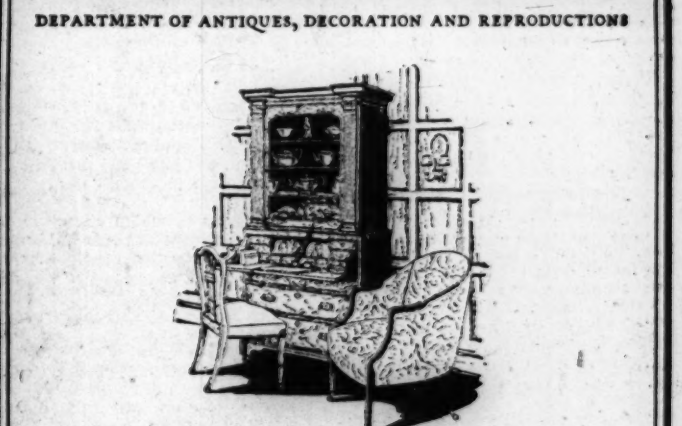
The use of any one of the many paint removers, or the application of lye in the proper manner, is not only much quicker, but avoids the deplorable results that almost always follow the scraper's activity.

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Music News of the World

The Pursuit of the "Wrong Note"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, Aug. 1. EVERY time that a composer has taken the technique of his time one step forward by discovering new dissonance he has been showered with insults by the great majority of his contemporaries, who immediately accuse him of practicing the snobbery of the "wrong note." This reproach has been hurled successively at every musician with a particle of originality. Do you remember that George Bizet was regarded as an obscure and incomprehensible Wagnerian, an apostle of cacophony and specialist in harrowing harmonies? In these circumstances it is not surprising that Debussy, Ravel and Stravinsky have aroused the same objections. For the young never profit from the experiences of their elders.

Is it, however, very difficult to believe that the pursuit of dissonance is at the very root of musical enjoyment? Composers of genius are aware, before their hearers, what clash of notes or mixture of vibrations will procure a new stimulus to the attention. The unlearned masses first of all protest, refuse to find any pleasure in these unknown effects; then, little by little, grow accustomed to these innovations, find them at length less aggressive, then tolerable, and finally elegant and pathetic.

New Languages. But the lesson of the centuries has not taught music lovers to be patient and to put their trust in great artists. Musical appreciation has need of perpetual renewing. Every style ends by losing its original freshness through the inevitable wear and tear of its vocabulary. The sharp edge of chords grows blunt like that of words or coins that have been in circulation too long. The first appearance of the "dominant seventh" must have given tremendous novelty to the ears of musicians, whereas it is quite obvious that such a harmony seems to us no more daring than a common chord. It is the same with the sonorous effects of Wagner, the ninth of Massenet or the seconds of Debussy.

Without making the mistake of supposing the genius of an author to rest in these single technical processes, it must be recognized that an artist has an interest in a new language when he wishes to express new thoughts. He thus makes them more striking and more effective. The pursuit of dissonance is not then an arbitrary experiment nor a caprice of snobbery, as amateurs whose oral laziness is ill-adapted to these daring explorations try to insinuate.

An Incessant Search. See what happens in musical countries where prophets and precursors are not particularly honored. To prevent the public from tiring of the terms of the current musical language, the search for the little, unexpected effect which will reawaken the attention that is threatened with drowsiness is incessant. By the most divergent paths, one tends always toward the same objective: to produce the tiny shock of dissonance.

An absolutely true sound from the acoustic point of view does not always provide favorable raw material for the designs of musical architects. A piano too perfectly tuned would be an insipid instrument. If the three strings hit by the hammer could be stretched with mathematical precision, the note produced would be singularly cold, flat and inexpressive. The tuners know this and never fail to allow a slight "looseness" to subsist between the steel threads, to cause between the vibrations of harmonic sounds an imperceptible friction which gives them lightness and brilliance. This, whether one likes it or not, is already a methodical and if one may say so, an "industrial" pursuit of the famous "wrong note" introduced in its embryonic state, in the working instrument of the most timid music lover.

The "Vox Humana" But that is not all; organ makers, to please the most timid clientele, know that they must not trust to mathematical exactitude. It is not to shock but to charm the most unsophisticated ears that they invented the "vox humana" which is a voluntarily out of tune stop. It is the friction of the vibrations placed in antagonism that gives this very particular timbre its bright tremolo and its intimate emotion which assures it an expression sometimes distinguished, always very taking.

Since the cinema has popularized this instrument which, up till now, has been devoted to church purposes, this technique has been pushed to its last limits. Here, again, the wrong or false note triumphs.

Moreover, the tremolo of the harmonium or the vibrato of the violinist, which disturbs the normal balance of a sound and makes it bite softly onto the neighboring notes, is nothing other than an effect of charm obtained by the false note.

The vague that for some time has existed for all muted effects in wind instruments has no other explanation. The voice of the muted trumpet, suddenly broken and as it were cracked, bound in the bell, immediately becomes much more moving when it is thus suppressed than when it is bursting with vigor. Unwittingly, it is always toward the same object that our least revolutionary composers tend, in pursuing vibrations of this kind.

Use of Two Pianos. One of the most characteristic of the present hour is undoubtedly the coupling of two pianos. Of course scores for two keyboards have been written for a long time. In arrangements of rather complex scores this process renders the greatest service. But, for some time past, it is in a different form and with a different object that the superposition of the two instruments has been used.

It is from America that this precious indication has come to us. Certain jazz records have taught us the delights of a song-fortro accompanied by two pianos. Voluntarily or not, the two pianists and the two sets of strings are not exactly superposable. The "looseness" of which we spoke gives to all the chords and all the runs a brilliance, rich-

emotional value and would quickly dry up and fade away.

Cycles of dissonance in writing develop century by century, in the strict order of harmonic sounds. Without being aware of it, composers add them one after the other, following the inevitable progression: which is an excellent argument in favor of the legitimacy of these conquests which people too often try to represent as disorderly fantasies. But the cycle is not unlimited. A time will come—and some people think we are bordering on it—when it will be necessary to stop this abysmal course. On that day composers will have to seek elsewhere the "vibrato" which enliven their vocabulary that unceasingly threatened with decay. Do you not think that it is in the instrumental field that curiosity may be exercised most fruitfully? Are not the examples we have just given characteristic? When all the fluid vibrations of harmonies have been used up it is probable that new effects will be demanded from instrumental timbres. Let the future tell us in what form men of tomorrow will seek to know the exquisite deep pleasure which, from Orpheus' lute to the jazz orchestra, have consoled humanity for the trials of everyday existence.

The Complements of the Season

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Aug. 5. THIS summer the London musical season ended, not with the solemn and expensive ritual of grand opera at Covent Garden, but with the coruscations of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet. Indeed, the last few weeks provided an unorganized and superior to that heard in Frankfurt. De Falla gave us a delightful concert of his own compositions, including the new concerto for harpsichord or piano; Ravel came over to hear all his piano works played; Stravinsky's "The Tale of the Soldier" was performed at the Arts Theater Club; Stravinsky appeared in person to conduct his "Mavra" Overture, his suite for small orchestra and a re-orchestrated version of "The Fire-Bird."

He was also on the same occasion the soloist of the first English performance of his concerto for piano and orchestra, an accompaniment of wind instruments. This concert was arranged by the British Broadcasting Company and broadcast on a Sunday afternoon, when perhaps it was presumed that most of the philistines would be taking a nap, or as Dr. Sarguet put it, the nap would be taking them.

Stravinsky Conducts. At the Stravinsky night given by the Russian Ballet the composer conducted "Petroushka," "Pulcinella" and "The Fire-Bird." And Diaghileff has not only given us a new version of Stravinsky's "Nightingale" and ballet by Debussy, Auric, Poulenc, de Falla, Lord Berners and Constant Lambert, but also new productions by Sate ("Mercury"), Sarguet ("The Cat") and Prokofiev ("Le pas d'acier"). Could the listener in search of musical adventure ask for more?

"The Cat" and "Le pas d'acier" both captured the London public. "Mercury" made its second appearance only during the last week of the season when—yet once more—the applause of the audience supplied a somewhat ironic commentary on the press criticisms of the first performance. What, one wonders, will the future historian, poring over old twentieth century newspaper files in the British Museum think of the criticism directed against the ancient far-famed Russian Ballet, that organization which obviously influenced the music and art of its time more than all the schools and colleges of Europe put together? But the historian may quite possibly reflect to himself one has read that in the age of radio and relativity there still persisted agriculturalists who refused to alter their clocks to summer time, and men who would not use telephones or motorcars. Some hasty analyst—historians are a rash race—may conclude that these were the writers of much of the musical criticism of their time.

The Constructionist Stage. Meanwhile Diaghileff is still making art history a much better kind than that manufactured by the chroniclers. The architectural, sculptural stage of "The Cat" has already been described in these columns. In "Le pas d'acier," the constructions and costumes of which are after designs by Georges Lakouloff, London got its first glimpse of Melerhold's constructionist stage, with its different levels and use of factory and machine forms as symbols of an industrial civilization.

The two tableaux of this ballet, said the program, present a series of scenes in which are summarized two aspects of Russian life: the stories and legends of the countryside, and the mechanism of the factories. The stage designer must possess, to borrow the apt words of Roger Fry, the "power of using form and color with a double meaning first as pure design, and secondly as a means of evoking vague suggestions and flavors of time and place." This aim is happily fulfilled by the constructions and costumes of "Le pas d'acier." The "punch" of the noisiest

and liveliest revue is a feeble pat compared with the sledge-hammer blows of the final scene—the sledge-hammers, one must add, are not only metaphorical but literal. Three different stage levels carry up the rhythms of the dancers, while the all the procession frame, and movement and speed are intensified by whirling wheels and the oscillations of dazzling light and color.

Choreography Admirable. Massine's choreography is admirable—one wishes the opportunity were available of comparing it with Melerhold's bio-mechanics, in which the mechanical theory is applied to acting, and Foregger's machine dances, which are built, Huntly Carter tells us, "on the basis of the mechanical possibilities which are in the human body, taking as an example the movements of the machines." In Moscow, these machine rhythms have been extensively applied to jazz.

Sarguet's music to "The Cat" performed the modest function of providing a sort of innocuous musical backdrop for a beautiful stage; in "Le pas d'acier" Prokofiev shows the music to be not in the least intimidated by sledge-hammers. This disciple of Stravinsky would without hesitation set a steel-works or Sheffield itself to music. The music of "Le pas d'acier" is bright, metallic, well-constructed stuff that moves—

one seldom hears "works" which the thrust and dynamism of an engine. After a time the listener begins to imagine that he can smell hot metal. "Mercury" transports us to another and very different world. These "Poses Plastiques" with music by Erik Satie, scenery and costumes by Sarguet, and choreography by Massine, were presented for the first time on June 15, 1924, at the Soirées de Paris organized by the Comte Etienne de Beaumont.

The Journey to Greece. Coteau once told us that his journey to Greece "was made at Montparnasse, later at Montrouge, and now in the Rue la Boétie." Satie, Picasso and Massine conduct us on the same journey by an even stranger route. The country itself, we find, is stranger still—it is the home of Mercury, Apollo and Venus, of Bacchus, Cerberus, Proserpine and Pluto, before scholars and the authors of classical dictionaries had dimmed the glory that was Greece. No sooner are we there than we discover something that a few of us had always suspected: these gods and goddesses had a well-developed sense of humor. Picasso shows how they and their extremely simple or rather simplified surroundings looked, Massine their singular Terpsichorean habits, and Satie, the Socratic, enables us to hear music that is evidently pure Greek to his critics but which for all the rest of the world sounds as if it came from Arcueil-Cachan, a suburb of Paris.

The Baden-Baden Festival

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Baden-Baden, July 31. BADEN-BADEN has become the musical heir to Donaueschingen. This small town, which lies in the Black Forest, acquired after the war a notoriety that nobody could have expected in former times. One day Prince Egon of Fürstenberg made up his mind to support young German composers in the best possible way, i.e., by the performance of their works. So every summer musicians and music-lovers gathered in Donaueschingen,

where modern music seemed to fit in perfectly with the landscape. Everybody knows that the fame of Paul Hindemith started from that southwestern corner of Germany which plays a very important part in German musical culture. It was here that Hindemith's Quartet in G major was played for the first time. And though the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music contributed a good deal to making him famous, he remained faithful to Donaueschingen, as the latter did to him. He may even be

many's musical education by providing the so-called "Musikanten gilde," which has followed good old tradition in a kind of community singing, with musical material by himself that is not very appropriate to the educational work being done here. You will admit that for one who has been called professor at the Berlin High School of Music, all this means a tremendous range of musical activity.

It is rather amusing to see how differently modernity in music is reflected in the works which form the programs of musical festivals. To vary the French proverb a little, one may say that "Tous les genres sont permis, même le genre ennuyeux." Of the latter there is always a large number to be found, though of course dullness may be produced with less complicated means. On the other hand, tonality has gained so much ground that sometimes it is difficult to understand why music has gone through such phases as atonality and polytonality, if the result of all that is a simplicity easily to be obtained on the highroad of music. How few composers are modern by innate necessity, how many others only pretend to be so.

Discarding all that is superficial and considering two chamber music works of such different characters as Bohuslaw Martinu's string quartet and a new lyrical suite by Alban Berg, we become more optimistic than when letting all these works pass one after the other before our notice.

Martinu and Berg. Martinu, the Czech composer, some years ago, at one of the Prague festivals, struck the hearers by an orchestral composition called "Half-time," to which sport and Stravinsky had contributed the greater part. What we heard now was fresh and cleverly built music, written by one who does not fear to be reproached with conventionality. He is a decidedly modern musician, though wearing his modern clothes quite naturally. Amid some harmonies which we cannot but call modern, we met with some commonplaces, which, however, are more promising than false originality.

Alban Berg is a man of quite another stamp. This pupil of a master is a master himself. His lyrical suite, in six sections, is like a quintessence of "Wozzeck" translated into the language of chamber music. This musician always remains true to himself. And if we think him to be somewhat artificial, he will convince us the next moment that he expresses his innermost convictions in music. He cannot but remain in the Tristanian tradition. He goes so far as to proclaim his faith and his origin by a quotation from this parodic opera. All these he has here! None of those whose music goes back to the same source has ever arrived at the same results. There is in his new suite an allegro misterioso that may be termed a complete immaterialization of sound, but one that is so expressive that

said to have become the leading element of these festivals, and now that they have been transferred to Baden-Baden, he fills the same functions on the new scene.

But I am sorry to say that Paul Hindemith, who no doubt is the most gifted of all contemporary German composers, and who represents, in a certain sense, the young generation, has become so solicitous for popularity that a good part of his energy is lost in what he considers his principal task. His facility in writing music can hardly be surpassed. It is his mistake to make a rather too abundant use of it. He is the viola player in the Amar Quartet; he writes music for the mechanical organ and for the film; he composes a complete immaterialization of sound, but it is not enough. For besides, he takes an active part in young Ger-

where a selection of works seeming worthy of attention was made known to the public. At the first of these festivals appeared Richard Strauss. It was then that he became acquainted with young Paul Hindemith, whom he declared gifted enough to dispense with extreme modernism.

The Donaueschingen Festival went on till 1926, when Prince Egon of Fürstenberg found it was time to leave the function of furthering modern music to other people. So Heinrich Burkard, the musical leader of that institution, had to look for new patrons. He was happy enough to convince the mayor of Baden-Baden that it would be of some use for this well-known watering place to take up the inheritance of Donaueschingen. And though the proprietors of the big hotels were not quite of the same opinion, the town of Baden-Baden declared itself ready to promote modern music.

Baden-Baden Not Suitable. The first thing we observe is that Baden-Baden cannot replace Donaueschingen. If we take for granted the influence of environment upon musical enjoyment, there is no doubt that Baden-Baden, with its old reputation as an international watering-place on the point of being renewed, is more suitable for sport, and so on, i.e., for all that has a more tangible value than music, which appeals only to a certain circle of connoisseurs who are considered by the good bourgeoisie of the town as curiosities to be exhibited in a museum.

However different the feeling of the musician may be to that of the plain man in the street, he feels rather bewildered by the character of a fashionable watering place, thinking, not without reason, of the idyllic small town in the Black Forest.

Comedians return to London from the north of England with grim stories of stiff-faced men who, as they sit down in the front row, are heard muttering defiantly, "Now make me laugh!" Musical humorists have no need to go to the north of England for this embarrassing invitation and its R. S. V. P. But for those who appreciate the Satie savor "Mercury" is full of delightful whimsicalities. Evidently there is one god with a voice like a tuba, the instrument for which Satie envisions an almost inordinate affection. His frequent use reminded one of a description of Satie's orchestra that is not likely to be excelled. It came from the pen of his greatest admirer, "Erik Satie's orchestra," wrote Jean Coteau, "charms without the use of pedals. It is like an inspired village band."

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KURT WEILL

where modern music seemed to fit in perfectly with the landscape. Everybody knows that the fame of Paul Hindemith started from that southwestern corner of Germany which plays a very important part in German musical culture. It was here that Hindemith's Quartet in G major was played for the first time. And though the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music contributed a good deal to making him famous, he remained faithful to Donaueschingen, as the latter did to him. He may even be

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Cincinnati Opera

Cincinnati, Aug. 15
Special Correspondence

THE final week of the Cincinnati season at the Cincinnati Zoo was given over to light opera, when Isaac Van Grove, in conjunction with Ralph Errolle, tenor, produced for the entire week Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl." No production of this opera is likely at present to be of great artistic importance, but the response of the Cincinnati audience to it was watched with more than usual interest because it raises an important question.

The success of the St. Louis Municipal Opera project in producing comic opera and musical comedy has led to widespread discussion of the feasibility and desirability of inaugurating a similar repertoire in Cincinnati. Naturally, conservative music lovers, who wish to hold up the standard of Zoo opera productions, are inclined to oppose such a venture, but there is, on the other hand, an insistent undercurrent of feeling that comic opera, in English, would prove more remunerative than the present program, and appeal to a wider public.

Grand opera is seldom, if ever, a financial success, and Cincinnati's company is no exception to the rule. On the other hand, the quality of the productions has been for the last two years much higher than might have been expected in a summer organization, and many people are loath to part from the opportunity to enjoy the operatic literature. This group, indeed, would seem to be in the majority, for during the last two years it has been the invariable rule that the more serious operas drew the larger crowds. No comic or even light opera has yet sold out the house, while the outstanding box office successes have been "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Carmen" and "Aida." "The Elfrink of Love," "Falsstaff," "Fra Diavolo" and "Barber of Seville" played to uniformly small audiences, but it was urged that the foreign language element was an important consideration. "Bohemian Girl," however, gave the opportunity to produce a light opera in English, in which also the element of unfamiliarity could play no part. Its reception, therefore, was matter of interest in determining policy.

So far, the results are inconclusive. It did not prove to be the box office magnet the German operas were, although the management felt that it could be played an entire week with no appreciable loss of interest, something that has not been attempted with any other work. It can be handled with a smaller orchestra than the other operas, and that is an item to be taken into consideration. But on its own merits as an operatic attraction it fails to make a case for light opera in Cincinnati.

The production itself was quite meritorious. Ralph Errolle gave a distinguished reading of the rôle of Thaddeus, while Herbert Gould and Charles Galagher made sound contributions to the success of the work. Helena Morrill, Constance Eberhardt and Charles Hathaway were also in the cast.

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The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING SELECTED ADVERTISING

An Open Letter to O. S.

2001-2002, U. S. A.

A good share of it. In some sections corn has improved but there is a tremendous acreage that will need a very late and favorable fall to mature. This being the case there is a gradual hardening of old corn prices and light marketings. Argentine corn has

This probably means less pressure later on, and is significant, moreover, in demonstrating there is a great demand for feedstuffs.

while rye has been firmer with good commission-house buying.

FALL RIVER CLOTH PRICES RISE BUT TRADING IS LIGHT

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 20 (Special).—Further advances were registered on cloth prices in the local market this week, but sales were of relatively small volume, the total being estimated at less than 75,000 pieces. Orders have been small, but have embraced A.V.D.'s.

the local fine goods mills are enjoying a very good business. The demand for goods on hand despite the small business, as they are to a large extent running on contracts for several months ago.

Narrow goods and reverse twist seems have been the best sellers. In late June have advanced to 4c and since the recent advance to 5c the demand makes of 4-37s, and 10c to 4-70s. The demand for narrow cloth was checked on the 25-10s, 12 yards, at 4-31-1/2, 4-34-1/2, 11 1/2, 4-36; 27-inch, 50x20, 4-34-1/2, 4-36; and 34-inch, 50x20, 4-34-1/2. Sales of 27-inch, 50x20, 9-65, 9-66, has been made at 27-1/2 to 28-1/2, and 34-inch, 44x40s, 8-20s, bringing

JEWEL TEA EARNINGS

The Tea Company, Chicago, reports July 1927 earnings for the third quarter at \$3.98 a share on sales compared with \$572.66 per share for the corresponding period last year.

Current assets were \$5,465,518 and liabilities \$3,847,342. Preferred dividends of \$14 in arrears have been paid in full.

—Seton
Lark Chamberlain

Yr. 1927.....

NEW weekly shows an increase Outside of crease of

36	-1%	66	55	5	Company
5%				5	Shubert Theat
133%	+3%	111%	107%	6	Simmons
144%	+3%	23%	14%	7	Simmons pf
39%	+4%			11	Simms Pe
103%		103%	97	8	Sinclair Oil
66%	-1%	37%	24%	9	Sinclair Oil pf
22%	+4%	134%	113	10	Skelly Oil
90%	+4%	45%	16	5	Soles Shef Sti
18%	-4%	20	7	6	So Series A
31%	+4%	42%	31%	2	So Dairies
109%	+7%	121%	116%	8	So Cal Edison
125%		125%	104%	8	So PR Sugar
1%		136%	114%	6	So PR Sugar pf
84%	-4%	99%	94	7	So Pacific
74%	-11%	28%	103	6	So Ry pf
55%	+10%	16%	111	7	Spalding pf
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3	65%	54	2	Snider pt
3	64%	57%	4	Stand GAN&E
3	93%	70%	5	Stand GAN&E pr
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3	40%	50%	6	Stand Mill'g pr
3	41%	35%	1	Stand Oil NY
3	54%	28%	2	*Stand Oil NY
3	4%	2	1	Stand Pt Glass
3	57%	24%	2	Stewart-Warn
3	54	49	5	Stromberg
3	123	118	7	Studebaker
3	88	2%	1	Studebaker pr
3	100	90	6	Sub Bot
3	94	3%	1	Sun Oil
3	100	90	6	Sun Oil pr

13	12	Super Steel	.....
9	6	Sweets Co of A	.....
13	6	Syrington	.....
13	11	Syrington A	.....
13	11	Telaotograph	.....
58	45	Tenn Cop&Ch	.....
68	46	Texas Corp	.....
13	53	Texas Gulf	.....
18	15	Tex & Sulf	.....
46	15	Tex Pac C&O	.....
19	16	Tex Pac Lnd T	.....
45	43	Thatcher	.....
30	24	The Fair Co	.....
58	47	Third Ave	.....
19	16	Thompson	.....
30	87	Tide & Oil	.....
39	88	Tide Asso O
59	88	Tidewater O
142	78	Tidewater pf

106	89	7	*Union City RT pf.	14980
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1214	1	Uti Pærla A.....	5000
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41	4	Uti Pærla E.....	3200
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78	974	6	West Penn Pw pf	500	63
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144 3/4	2	West Pen El pr.	170	115
133 1/4	2	West Union	280	111
67 1/4	es	Westinghse AB	400	163 1/2
67 1/4	4	Westinghse El	5100	184 1/2
13	4	Westinghse pr...	39600	84 1/2
30	2	Weston El In...	100	83 1/2
37 1/4	2	Weston El In pr	1000	14
47 1/4	2	Wheel & LE	100	30 1/2
22	2	Wheel & LE pr	100	70
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ck. b Part	stock.	c Plus stock	
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

International Labor

FOR a long time it has been known that there has been serious disagreement within the International Trades Union Congress. This congress represents the anti-Communist section of the Trade Union movement and is in a large majority throughout Europe, excluding Russia. It has consistently refused to have anything to do with Russia. The British Trades Union movement, on the other hand, while also anti-Communist, has objected to the total isolation of Russia and has endeavored to find some basis of association between the Communist and the Socialist Internationales. It has done so partly on the ground that such association would tend to moderate the policy of Russia and partly on the ground that the labor forces of the world could not afford to be divided in the face of a united capitalism. The disagreement has now come out into the open at the annual conference of the International Trade Union Congress just held in Paris.

It was brought to a head by a speech by A. A. Purcell of the British delegation which is exceptionally interesting as showing how the advanced wing of trades unionism is thinking about international problems today. Mr. Purcell pointed out that both Capital and Labor were becoming more and more international. Capital was flowing freely all over the world and was tending to organize industry more and more in those countries in which labor was plentiful and cheap and governmental restrictions were few. Labor, on the other hand, was seeking more and more to migrate from overcrowded countries with a low standard of living to countries in which wages were high and employment sure, though these countries were increasingly setting up barriers to their entry. Economically the world was more and more becoming one.

In Mr. Purcell's view the Trades Union Internationale had become too narrowly European. The advent of capitalist enterprise in Asia and Africa was rapidly forming an industrial proletariat in these continents also. This proletariat, thanks to the printing press and easy travel, was becoming rapidly socialized. "The ideas," he said, "of Karl Marx are now as free as accessible to the peasants and workers of central and farther Asia, the fellahen of Egypt, the Negroes of South Africa, the natives of Java and the liberated peons of Mexico, as they were to the toilers of the big cities of central and western Europe a generation ago." The real competition for the workers of the West would come, he believed, from the exploited workers of Africa and the East. It was time for European trades unionists to face the facts and bring their policy up to date, to get into touch with these new labor forces and to cease a policy of isolation from Russia which not only divided the labor world but left Asia at the mercy of the unrestrained organizers of Communism.

Whether Mr. Purcell and his friends will be able to bring about a united trades unionism and the basis of a world-wide fight against capitalism on a program half way between that of Moscow and that of the present International Trades Union Congress seems doubtful. The gulf between the Communists and the moderate Socialists seems to be widening rather than lessening. Moreover, labor all over the world, while not less wedded to the general ideal of economic freedom which underlies Socialism, seems to become more and more convinced that nationalization as a practical policy offers no solution of Labor's problems. None the less there is much force in the facts which Mr. Purcell brings forward. Nearly all the problems of the modern age are international in character. The old gulf between East and West is breaking down. Large-scale industry and organized labor movements are appearing even in darkest Africa. These facts may not have all the significance which Mr. Purcell believes, but they are facts of the utmost importance which all students of modern international problems would do well to consider.

Popular Favor or Larger Revenues

TO FIND the traffic of an important group of American railroads decreasing is unusual. Yet in the Northwest this is the case in respect to several of the leading lines. Causes for this reduced volume of traffic are variously ascribed to the depressed condition of agriculture during recent years, to a lack of sufficient population in the territory served by these carriers, and to the competition of water lines operating through the Panama Canal.

Vast areas of land in the Northwest are not tenanted, and as a result the railroads have miles of unproductive lines, the operating costs of which, as well as the carrying charges on the invested capital, must be earned from the sections which do supply these roads with traffic. Due to the absence of traffic originating on the lines of the northern transcontinentals for long stretches of their respective routes, the need for an "overhead" traffic is apparent. Such tonnage would obviously be that which moved through to coastal cities, and would thus compete with that borne by the intercoastal steamship lines going through the Panama Canal.

To attract this tonnage, the railroads would be obliged to make rates which would, if not actually meet the water rates, at least come within striking distance of them. The slight difference would be compensated for by the faster rail service.

It would be manifestly impossible, however, to reduce the rates to the interior as well as to the coast; and the interior points, being removed from the Pacific, must even now pay a higher rate than the seacoast cities for the "back haul" railroad charge on their materials brought from the East by water and then moved inland by rail. Despite the natural barrier erected by their distance from the sea, strenuous objections are made in this "intermountain territory" to any proposal that rail rates be made on a "long-and-short-haul" basis—that is, lower to seacoast than to an interior point where the shorter distance is contained within the longer.

Having tried, unsuccessfully, on several occasions to obtain these rates (which were occasionally

tive prior to the war), the railroads have deemed it advisable to refrain from making further attempts, the clearest expression on this point having been made by the president of the Northern Pacific Railway, Charles Donnelly, in Chicago, several months ago. At that time he observed: "While I believe these rates were beneficial to the carriers and detrimental to no one, we would not wish to incur the displeasure of the people of a vast region by the renewal of an application."

The question of lower rates to permit the rail lines to compete with the water lines on coast-to-coast business rests here at present. As Mr. Donnelly says, it appears "beneficial to the railroads and detrimental to no one" that such rates be made, since they do not change any existing rate relationship. Whether the attempt to obtain such rates is worth incurring the ill will of the shippers of the "inland empire" is indeed a question of determining whether popular favor is not of more true value than increased revenues.

Why Chronicle Chiefly Evil?

DISCUSSING Mexican affairs before a round table at the Williamstown Institute the other day, a college professor who is an authority on international relations offered the suggestion that these relations would be greatly improved and kept more consistently harmonious if the people of different countries would only tell the good things about each other instead of continually harping on those points of difference which seem to illiberal mentalities always to indicate weakness or worse on the part of foreign people.

The suggestion is so obviously sensible that it scarcely needs discussion, and yet the policy which it would impose, particularly upon the press, is almost revolutionary. What is sought out for chronicling in the newspapers is apt to be the abnormal, the sensational, the provocative. The press of no single country is unique in maintaining this hurtful policy. It is as apparent in the American news cables to European papers as it is in the European news which appears in some of the American papers. It is a steady and continuing policy of thus chronicling those things apparent in foreign lands which most shock or antagonize local readers. And because it goes on steadily, largely to the exclusion of the more important news, the effect is to produce in the thoughts of the people of one nationality stereotyped impressions, which are utterly false, of the characteristics of the peoples of foreign lands.

How much the late war was due to the mistaken conceptions of foreign peoples, implanted in the thoughts of Germans and French, Austrians and Serbians, Russians and Hungarians, by an ultra-nationalistic press, might be a study worth the attention of some of the historians now engaged in trying to fix the responsibility for the war.

There is a real and a heavy responsibility resting upon the authoritative heads of newspapers which publish foreign correspondence, and upon journalists stationed in foreign lands who furnish this news. Such endeavors to impress upon the thoughts of the newspaper fraternity a sense of this responsibility as was made at Williamstown deserve to attract attention, and if properly considered cannot fail to produce good results.

Parliaments and World Peace

CONFIDENCE in the efficacy of the Inter-parliamentary Union, as an instrument for the maintenance of peace throughout the world, was somewhat shaken when it was found that this body was unable to impress itself, through its various national groups, on the governments of Europe in 1914. Nevertheless, a lesson was learned, both through what the conflict itself brought home to the different nations involved, and through its after-effects, and when the twenty-fourth conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union meets in Paris, during the latter part of this month, certain matters are to be discussed that should help to lessen the possibility of future wars.

It is especially gratifying that the conference of this year is taking place on the invitation of the French group, with the full support of that government. The sittings are to be held in the Senate, the Palais du Luxembourg. As president of the American group, Theodore E. Burton, member of the House of Representatives, will head that delegation.

Glancing over the agenda of the conference one sees that "Debate on the Technical Plan for a Reduction of Armaments" occupies a foremost place on the program, the entire day of Monday, August 29, being set apart for the purpose of discussing this vitally important question. Of the other outstanding subjects to be discussed, "The Fight Against Drugs of Addiction" is of international importance.

While the Inter-parliamentary Union may not as yet have attained its fullest usefulness, there can be little doubt that the earnestness with which the national groups are entering into the labor of the whole has earned the body the respect of the world. The Paris conference should advance the Union another step forward.

The Benefits of Rural Education

MORE than one expert on rural problems is in confusion regarding the proper adjustment of the farm to the changed conditions of the present day. Economists, political scientists and rural technicians have seldom agreed in their diagnosis of the needs of the rural community. Economists discuss price fixing and co-operative marketing as a panacea for the improvement of rural conditions. The political observer sees deliverance for the farmer and his family in the ballot box and in certain legislative correctives. May it not be, however, that what is most vitally needed is a comprehensive and far-reaching program of rural education?

That, at least, was the conclusion reached by many of the prominent educators who attended the recent Toronto gathering of the World Federation of Education Associations, one of the recurring themes of that epochal conference being that of rural education. The need for this is felt more keenly perhaps in certain

European and South American countries than in the United States. Prof. Moises Saenz, Assistant Secretary of Education of the Republic of Mexico, for instance, referred at Toronto to the extensive program of rural education now being undertaken in his country. He explained the pedagogical program of the itinerant educators who are sent into the remote and hitherto neglected villages of Mexico, giving to the peons a glimpse of a higher and more advanced community existence.

Then, too, Denes Janossey, of the Ministry of Education of Hungary, declared that a similar campaign of rural education was in progress among his people. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, gave to his hearers at Toronto some convincing figures reflective of the interest being taken in rural education all over the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Sidney Wei of Peking likewise affirmed that the social and international solidarity of his country could not be accomplished unless an heroic effort were made to lift the standard of literacy among the millions of Chinese rural folk. And in the United States many problems in the field of rural education yet remain to be solved.

Increased leisure will result from the wider use of modern farm machinery and other labor-saving devices. An intelligent and constructive program of rural recreation will be necessary to meet this particular aspect of the rural problem. The fine arts and all the other cultural elements of a liberal education must in some way be made available to the farmer and his family without the consequent necessity of forsaking the plow and migrating to the college campus. Then the work of tilling the soil, of planting and harvesting crops, and of living in partnership with nature, will again become invested with a deep and genuine sense of satisfaction.

'Working His Way Through College'

AN INTERESTING change in American habits and letters is suggested by a recent article on vacation and part-time employments for college undergraduates. One remembers a period when the author of books for boys found inspiration in the ambitious lad who must needs "work his way" through college. The lad was ready and willing to work, and the author found a job for him, or perhaps several, according to the amount of space available to get him through college. College populations were smaller, and there were fewer undergraduates actually working their way through. But with the growth of colleges and the increasing number of such students, the colleges have more and more taken over the author's job, not to enrich juvenile literature, but, within reasonable limits, to enrich undergraduates. System has supplanted imagination, with the result that there are now more occupations in which ambitious young men are working their way through college than the most ingenious author could have imagined.

An actual list of such occupations is so long that it has to be printed alphabetically from "accountant" to "yacht club manager." It has even happened that ambitious youth has secured work as a detective and pursued collegiate education by pursuing criminals. Many, of course, become tutors, but here, too, the times have changed and the field of opportunity broadened. Successful business men, it appears, engage tutors, who give them "instruction in conversation and what you might call 'general culture.'"

This seems almost like a new profession for the tutor, and a new modesty for the successful business man. Not thus bravely, even if he suspected it, would a successful business man of the past have admitted a personal deficiency in conversation and general culture; nor thus humbly have employed a college undergraduate to converse with and generally cultivate him.

What is lost to letters—and perhaps not lost, for the authors may already be adapting themselves to the new conditions—is more than gained elsewhere. It is a good thing for the ambitious lad to have so many employments open to him. It is a good thing for the employers to have so many ambitious lads in them. And it is a good thing for successful business men—or anybody else, for that matter—to improve in conversation and general culture.

Random Ramblings

Just what is the value of time? Chicago has recently spent a quarter of a million dollars in speeding up traffic in the park system. Another \$2,000,000 has been authorized, and it has been ingeniously remarked that it is estimated that "at least five minutes will be saved each automobilist when the work is completed."

In the observance of a historical pageant at Craig-nallar Castle in Scotland some of the men participants found it impossible to squeeze into the ancient armor. This leads one to inquire why, if men can outgrow armor, they should not by the same token, outgrow war.

Before engaging in any navy building competition Great Britain and the United States may well hesitate to pay the excessive entrance fees for a race which can have no winner.

On the highways billboards usually have a beautiful background of trees and other foliage. Let's have more of the background.

The radio will hardly be complete until some way is provided to let the radioacting jester hear his audience laugh.

The fellow who uses a stumblingblock as a stepping-stone usually makes a steady climb to higher achievements.

With the aviators daily adding new records, flights of fancy seem to be rapidly becoming something more than fancy.

Among motorists also, the man is more popular who "puts on the brakes" when tempted to "test his own horn."

No town should boast of the number of automobiles passing through; it's the ones that stop that bring prosperity.

The fellow who is always doing a good turn is usually a pretty straightforward sort of chap.

In any race for popularity flying taxis seem likely to outstrip ascending ladders.

It takes more than a shoe shine to give a man polish.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE session of Parliament which opened six months ago has adjourned at an unusually early date, and members have hastened away to various sections of the globe for the holidays. They will reassemble for a short session in the late autumn. What has been the net political upshot of the session, and what has been its effect on the position of the parties?

The principal events of the session have been the passing of the Trades Union Bill, the breach with Russia, Mr. Churchill's budget, the proposals for the reform of the House of Lords, and recently the naval disarmament conference at Geneva. None of these events has added particularly to the prestige of the Government, and some have definitely lowered it. They have not on the other hand added particularly to the prestige of the opposition parties, except indirectly.

The Trades Union Bill was popular with the Conservative rank and file, in fact it was introduced largely in response to their demand. In its broad outline it was popular rather than unpopular with that indefinable thing called public opinion. People were rather glad that the Government had had the courage to stand up to the trades unions and legislate against a general strike, against intimidation, and against other abuses which helped to produce the general strike of last year.

On the other hand the details of the bill were severely criticized in Parliament and have undoubtedly aroused bitter feelings among trades union leaders on the ground that while nominally protective of the community, they were in fact repressive of the legitimate rights of the workers. Big business, too, has been generally against the bill on the ground that what really matters is industrial peace and co-operation between Capital and Labor, and that the new act has been a hindrance to both.

It has been much the same story with the budget. Mr. Churchill's third budget was undoubtedly popular at first. People were immensely relieved that there was to be no new taxation. But second thoughts were less favorable. It was a budget of dexterity rather than of sound finance, a postponement rather than a solution of the financial problems involved. There has also been a combined attack on some of the income tax clauses.

The breach with Russia was popular, and the action of the Government in sending troops to China last January was vindicated by the events. But the aftermath is not so satisfying. The breach with Russia tends to lessen trade and to make for international difficulties. The maintenance of troops in China is expensive and does nothing to end Chinese chaos.

The proposals of the Government for the reform of the House of Lords, moderate as they were, produced a storm, not from the country or the opposition, but from within the Conservative Party itself. Nearly half the party made it clear to the Government that they would not support any proposals which involved the entrenchment of the hereditary system in the Second Chamber.

Finally, there is an uneasy feeling that the Geneva naval conference has been bungled. There was little public discussion of the issue while the conference itself was sitting. But now that it has broken up, public opinion, while supporting the attitude of the Government that Great Britain cannot reduce the fleet below what is necessary for the protection of its scattered units, undoubtedly feels that an agreement ought to have been reached somehow. It has not, however, yet decided where the real responsibility for the lack of results lies.

Notwithstanding this catalogue of events, none of them very cheering to the Conservative Party, there is no sign of any general decline in the position of the Government. By-elections have on the whole gone against it, but not more than is customary when a government is in its third year of office or when it has so large a majority

based on a minority vote. It is clear that public opinion is not yet seriously considering the possibility of a change of government.

On the personal side the position is much the same. Mr. Baldwin has declined in prestige because he clearly has neither drive nor imagination in the practical affairs of government and is chairman rather than leader of his Cabinet. On the other hand most people like his simplicity and honesty of purpose, and he has no rival for the premiership. His principal supporter among the press, The Times, put the position well when it said recently: "What really matters is that those about him should be in full agreement with his general course of policy, which is always sound when it can be detected."

Among the rest, Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and Sir William Joynson-Hicks, are the "enfants terribles" of the Cabinet, the controversial figures who get it into trouble but who also keep it in that flood of limelight which is essential to popularity and prestige. Sir Austen Chamberlain is trusted for his sincerity, but of late he has been criticized for receding a little from the progressive force which helped so largely to produce Locarno. The other figures in the Cabinet have not come much to the front of late.

But if the Government has not gone up in popular esteem the Labor Party has certainly fallen. It is at the bottom of the reaction from its disastrous policy of last year, the general strike and the mining strike. It made a feeble fight in the House of Commons against the Trades Union Bill, and its campaign in the country fell flat. It is deeply divided within itself. It has no policy save Socialism, which its own leaders no longer consider practicable.

But here, too, its failure during the past session has little electoral importance. Just as the Conservatives are the party of property and tradition, so Labor is the party of the trades union and the workman. Both parties can count on a solid mass of voters, whatever their mistakes and whatever their popularity. Though Labor is in low water it will almost certainly win a considerable number of seats whenever the next general election comes.

The party which has undoubtedly done best in the last few months has been the Liberal Party. It won some notable by-elections just when everybody thought it was a past issue. It has put forward a progressive program on practical as against theoretical grounds for dealing with agriculture, with coal and electricity and is about to publish its proposals about industry. It is beginning to draw to its ranks the discontented from both the other parties. It possesses more administrative ability and experience than the Labor Party can show.

On the other hand its electoral position is inherently weak. No great organized class is behind it, as property is behind the Conservatives and the trades unions are behind the Labor Party. It is in that hazardous and difficult position, the middle position, attacked from both sides. Its future really depends upon whether it can come to terms with Labor, so that the two parties do not offer opposing candidates in the constituencies, and there is little sign of such an arrangement at present. It seems to have no chance of ever winning a majority on its own account.

The broad judgment, therefore, would seem to be that from the political standpoint things are very much as they were at the beginning of the year, except that the Conservatives and Labor have gone down somewhat in popular esteem and the Liberals have gone up somewhat, though in no case has the movement been sufficient to make any striking change in the electoral prospects of the parties. To bring about such a change an electoral compact between Liberals and Labor is necessary. But as there seems to be no likelihood of a general election for at least a year that possibility need not be considered now.

Notes From Geneva

THE Swiss Society for the Protection of Birds held its annual meeting this year at Villeneuve, and organized an interesting visit to a colony of waterfowl, of which there are many varieties on Lake Lemán. Owing to the efforts of the society and the excellent laws which have been passed for the preservation of birds in Switzerland, there are far more numerous here than in France or Italy. The peasants have been taught their value, and know that if they destroy insectivorous birds, their crops will suffer. They realize in many parts of Switzerland that, even if birds take their small toll of fruit, or grain, or garden produce, they do far more good than harm by destroying grubs. This knowledge of bird habits is of course not universally shared by the Swiss, but the education of the children in the schools in the value of birds, and the great pleasure which may be obtained from observing them, has done a great deal to make Switzerland a sanctuary for birds. How wise this instruction is, not only from the moral, but from the material viewpoint may be seen in the comparative freedom of Swiss fruit and vegetables from insect ravages, which is quite different from what is the case with many of the peaches and plums which come from France or Italy.

The ancient game of bowls is still played at many of the village inns of Switzerland. On Sunday afternoons in particular, the villagers may be seen assembled round the bowling green, which is indeed not, as a rule, a green at all, but merely a rough makeshift at the side of the road, where much-battered ninespins stand to receive the shock of wooden balls, which have long since lost their pristine shape. But these primitive games give enormous pleasure to players and watchers. And one is glad to note that the game keeps its simple rustic state, unaccompanied by betting. Of course in the towns the bowling green is a much more important affair, and there are said to be some of the best in Europe in Switzerland, which likes to think that it can beat every other country at the game. Hence the interest with which the suggestion has been received by the Swiss that an international bowling club shall be established for the encouragement of international contests.

The automobilist may grumble at some of the restrictions which are placed on motoring in Switzerland, where the right of the public to take their walks abroad on Sunday without the liability of meeting the "scorcher," is more strictly preserved than in some other countries. But the low speed limit which is ordained for Sunday is strictly enforced only in the neighborhood of towns and villages, and in the open country the twenty-five kilometers an hour can be exceeded without much risk of incurring a gendarme's wrath. And as for other restrictions, since the Swiss public itself rejected the proposal for compulsory increase of insurance rates against third-party risks, the Swiss cannot be accused of wanting to discourage motor traffic on the roads. The municipal authorities recognize that the automobile is a good source of income, and have done much by the skillful arrangement of the traffic to make motoring easier in the crowded thoroughfares of Swiss towns. The one-way system where streets run parallel, has also worked very well.

Geneva has already become an important aviation center, with a daily service of airplanes carrying passengers to many parts of Europe. And now there is talk of the League of Nations extending the aviation ground near the Palace of the Nations in order to provide for the rapid transit of members of the Council of the League to Geneva in times of crisis. The committee of experts which met at Geneva at the end of July to report on the subject made a careful examination of the Cointrin airfield, and there is no doubt that this would lend itself to the purpose,

which the council had in thought in adopting the report on Article 11 of the Covenant, the article under which preventive measures may be devised against war. But it will hardly be necessary to keep special airplanes for the service of the League. An arrangement it is thought could be fixed up with existing companies, which in case of emergency would no doubt place their machines at the disposition of the League.

It is said that there are more than 2000 fêtes held every year in Switzerland. These include the local festivals, which celebrate the memory of local saints and heroes, whose names and exploits belong to a legendary past. Thus the country folk come into Geneva to take part in the fête of St. Gervais, as they have done from time immemorial. And they dance in the streets to the raucous music of the hurdy-gurdy, while the merry-go-round and the cheap-jack add to the gaiety of the scene. But the most attractive fêtes of all are those which are held in honor of the children. One of the prettiest of these, called the "Festival of Youth and Gladness," took place at St. Gall recently. All the young people, between the ages of six and nineteen, walked in procession to a neighboring hill, there to sing chants in honor of their native town and country. Boys and girls alike were dressed in white, the girls carrying garlands of flowers, while the tallest of the boys formed a guard of honor with "halberds and arbalètes." The procession numbered 8000 and was a beautiful spectacle.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Product of Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A well-dressed young bond salesman called on me recently, and introduced himself as a former pupil. At first I hardly placed him, but he reminded me of his brother and other classmates, and I soon recalled him and his family. He told me of his college work and of post-graduate study in Harvard, and of business success. His brother, he said, was practicing law in one of our thriving mid-west cities.

Here, thought I, is a product of prohibition. When this young man and his brother were my pupils, their father was a bar-keeper; the brother, about fourteen years old then, plucky, pugnacious and irritable, was being brought up to be a pugilist, and frequently amused pool-room loungers, in amateur bouts with other boys, with ensuing loss of time in school as a rule.

Local option came in our county. The father went to Detroit to go on bar-keeping and I lost track of the family. Today I heard of the return of the family to our town after national prohibition came in, and of the education and progress of the boys, of the father's occupation as foreman of a department in one of the large mills here. I can only say that this family was not headed toward college and successful professional careers under pre-prohibition conditions.

In those days before local option the teachers in the school where I taught felt obliged to contribute money to a fund to buy food for pupils whom we knew were coming to school hungry, and whose fathers, as we also knew, were saloon patrons. I am still teaching, and in a school in the poorest district of the city. Perhaps some of the pupils are needy, but the teachers have not been able to find such cases, and have not needed to maintain the breakfast fund since 1920.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

BERNICE A. PERKINS.